THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $6 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1877. NO. 104.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them, uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

A Bloodless Revolution Yesterday.

Nicholls' White League Militia Take the Field.

They Sieze the Supreme Court Rooms and Police Stations.

Packard Still Holds the State House.

Not a Shot Fired or a Blow Struck.

THE U. S. TROOPS QUIET SPECTATORS

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—At nine o'clock the members of the White League, which has been mustered in by the Nicholls government as militia, are assembling with arms at Lafayette Square with the avowed purpose of maintaining the Superior Court abolished by the Kellogg government.

At this writing (9:50 o'clock) the streets are full of armed men hurrying to Lafayette Square, where orderlies are dashing about on horseback, presenting all the phases of an army on the eve of battle. Armed men are reporting to the Sheriff, whose purpose, it is stated, is to take possession of the Supreme Court room, now in charge of the Metropolitan police, and install Nicholls' newly appointed judges of the Supreme Courts. It is more than probable that an attempt will be made to capture the police stations. Also, an advertisement appears this morning ordering members of the Washington artillery to assemble at the armory at ten o'clock.

10:30—Armed men are still hurrying through the streets to Lafayette Square, where they report to Gen. Badger, who, it is said, will move them at eleven o'clock to the Supreme Court building, facing Jackson Square, and endeavor to take possession of it. Chief Justice Ludling is there on the bench, and Captain Gray, of the Metropolitan police, with a strong force, is in possession of the building, under orders of the Chief Justice. It is stated that the Chief Justice will remove the present Sheriff if he attempts to take the building by force, and appoint another Sheriff.

Governor Packard is at the State House, cool and calm. He has telegraphed to President Grant, asking for assistance. While the men mean business, and are over intention of provoking a collision, a drunken man, or irresponsible boy, or accidental shot may bring on a riot surpassing that of 1866 or 1874.

Governor Nicholls is calm and collected.

At eleven o'clock bodies of armed men are moving in different directions from Lafayette Square. Large numbers are passing down St. Charles street, supposed to be moving for the Supreme Court. Others are marching south and west.

At 11:50 o'clock a demand was made for the Third Precinct station house, in the Supreme Court building, and refused. About ten thousand persons are assembled in and around Jackson Square and excitement is intense. A large body of armed men are on the levee side of the square. Governor Packard reports the Metropolitan telegraph wires cut, and he has established communication with United States Marshal Pitkin at the Custom House by means of the United States Signal Service. Metropolitans at the State House are being armed with Springfield rifles.

The shops in the French quarter are all shut. The United States troops at the St. Orleans Hotel, two blocks away, are watching the crowds at the square, but are not under arms. The excitement increases with every moment, and the situation is exceedingly critical.

LATER.—It is just reported that the First and Third ward police stations have surrendered to the Democrats.

At 11:50 Nicholls' militia took possession of the Supreme Court building and installed the judges. All police stations are in the possession of the Nicholls government. Not a gun was fired.

A *Picayune* extra, *issued at noon*, says of the assembling of armed bodies this morning: "Few were aware that the legal State militia had been organized and armed for the execution of the orders of the government, and that large bodies of armed men were there in obedience to the call. In the various parts of the city the militia assembled, the artillery being organized at the Odd Fellows' Hall. They had two field pieces, and at eleven o'clock proposed to move down to Lafayette Square. The purpose of this movement was to see that the legal Supreme Court should be permitted to take its seat. It was a notorious fact, revealed by the meeting of the leaders of the Republican side, that the court would not be allowed to sit, and the militia was called out to see that no body or power should interfere with it. It is the intention of the militia, under the orders of the commander in chief, to hand the crowd over to the legal justices, and on this issue is made. At twelve o'clock it was announced by the militia to move down to Jackson Square. This place is defended by two or three hundred policemen and a battery of seven or eight guns. The State House is defended, or thinks it is, by about twelve hundred men, mostly negroes. The new police force being thoroughly organized, it is very probable that the militia will this evening hand them over the regular stations."

A reporter of the *Picayune* and this morning visited General Augur, and ascertained that all the officers and men were under strict orders and prepared *to take* the streets in a moment. To the inquiry as to what was the character of the part he meant to take in the political drama now proceeding, General Augur replied that his instructions and intentions were to keep the peace.

The reporter suggested that Governor Nicholls was prepared and determined to do this without the aid of the United States troops, to which General Augur replied: "I hope he will." He said that in the event of a conflict on the streets of any serious character he would intervene.

The Nicholls government are in possession of everything except the State House. As yet no effort has been made to take possession of that building, around which thousands of unarmed citizens have congregated, blocking up the streets for squares, and rendering it impossible to reach it.

A force of about three thousand militia are under arms on the levee, at the foot of Decatur street, and it is reported that a demand for the surrender of the State House will be made. It is said that as soon as the Republicans are in a hopeless minority, it is hardly probable that armed resistance will be made. The force under Governor Packard there will not exceed 300.

The commander of the United States sloop Ossippee has established a signal station on the Custom House, in order to communicate with the officials there. The Ossippee and the monitor Canonicus are lying off the foot of Poydras street. Gen. Marshal Matias Pitkin is in constant communication with Washington, giving every phase of the situation.

Chief Justice Ludling this morning issued an order removing Civil Sheriff Handy, and appointed Alfred Bourges to that position. Handy was acting under orders from Nicholls, and hence this action. Up to this hour not a shot has been fired or an accident reported. Great crowds are assembled on Canal, Camp and other principal streets. The Republicans report that two regiments from Mississippi and one from Alabama are with Ogden.

2:15 P. M.—There is no important change in the situation. Ogden's militia are massed within a square of the State House, which has been reinforced by one hundred colored militia. Governor Packard asserts that he will resist any attack made upon it. The signal corps on the top of the State House are constantly signalling the Custom House. Nicholl's Supreme Court, after spreading their commissions on the record and appointing Alfred Roman Clerk, adjourned till Wednesday.

2:40 P. M.—The Democratic leaders now assert that they have no intention of attacking the State House. The following is just issued:

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1877. }

To the People of Louisiana:

I would be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excesses whatsoever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to return at once peacefully to your homes. The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit should you recognize and if resisted your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are lawabiding, just and moderate.

[Signed.] FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

3 P. M.—About 2:30 some one in the crowd on St. Louis street fired two shots from a pistol into the Auditor's office, in the lower portion of the State House, and three shots were fired from within, which caused great excitement. No one was hurt, however. Soon after Major Ed. Austin drove up in a carriage and read Governor Nicholls' proclamation to the crowd. Some left, but the larger portion remained.

At this writing Nicholls' Chief of Police, Boyian, is endeavoring to disperse the crowd.

About six o'clock this evening the Nicholls militia, about five thousand strong, had a review on St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette square. As they marched through the street they were cheered by the men, and the ladies who thronged the galleries waved their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with Springfield rifles, with bayonets and cartridge boxes, though some were armed with carbines and shot guns and old muskets. They marched in a manner that showed that they were familiar with the school of the company. After the review the companies were detailed for duty, and marched off to different points. Some are patrolling the city to night, but the most of them were disbanded for the night. All ages, from sixteen to sixty, are represented in this militia, and all nations except Africa are represented. As they passed the Custom House this morning, on the march to Jackson square, the windows on old Levee street were filled with United States soldiers. The militia brought their guns to a carry arms and gave three cheers, which were responded to by the soldiers.

At nine o'clock to night the agent of the Associated Press attempted to enter the State House to interview Governor Packard, but was halted by the Nicholls police and refused admission. Governor Packard and his Legislature are in the State House, but the new police have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside, and Governor Packard and the Legislature are in a state of siege. The Republican Legislature had no quorum in either branch to-day, as some of the members were outside, and asserted that they were afraid to risk their lives inside, consequently no action was taken toward the election of United States Senators.

All kinds of sensational rumors are afloat to-night, notably one that the State House is to be attacked. On this subject a prominent Democrat stated that the plan of the Democrats was to have the Supreme Court enjoin Packard from usurping the functions of Governor, and in the event of his refusing, to have him arrested for contempt.

THAT DUEL.

A Sketch of the Meeting—The First Fire—Bennett Demands a Second Shot—May too Seriously Wounded to Permit it.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The newest or latest concerning the Bennett-May duel is this: The principals, seconds and surgeons were in Baltimore night before last and at ten o'clock took the northward bound train. Mr. Bennett and party drove into a wood near the place of meeting, at Slaughter station, in sleighs, and upon reaching the spot where the Rowland-Cowles duel had been fought, Mr. Bennett and his friends found Mr. May and his party on the ground, Mr. May walking briskly to keep warm. Mr. Bennett stood facing the light, and Mr. May quickly assumed his position, when given the word of preparation by the seconds. At 2:08 the word of command was sounded, and the words "one, two, three, fire." Mr. May fired at the word "one," Mr. Bennett after the word "two," and both were apparently uninjured. Mr. May was found, after a moment, to have been hit, and his seconds conveyed him to a sleigh, where it was found his wound included internal hemorrhage and bloodshed prevailed in Louisiana, and said all this violence was to compel men to vote the Democratic ticket, and elect Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States. This intimidation extended to Mississippi also, where Democratic votes were made by such means. The votes in the State were to be opened and counted for Samuel J. Tilden. He argued that colored men voted the Democratic ticket because they were forced to. Although in the early days of Reconstruction Sherman said he owed his death to his cheers and approval of a Republican speech at a Republican meeting. He (Sherman) was assured that the testimony before the Senate committee now in Louisiana would show this fact. Throughout the history of Louisiana, the State, but no one had been punished. The very moment this system of intimidation extended to other parts of the country and violence was precluded, the full political information he had concerning the duel it would be impossible to state what steps would be taken by the authorities.

PITTSBURGH, January 9.—The meeting between Bennett and May took place one mile from Marydell, Md., at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The party carried Gatlin guns, revolvers, a case of pistols and surgical instruments. They represented themselves as railroad officials, May saying that he was a director of the Lehigh Railroad, and Bennett giving his name as Daniel Drew, of New York, and stating that his mission was the purchase of a locomotive for the Lehigh Railroad. They had with them also maps of the Peninsula, and to several parties they reported themselves as hunters on a gunning excursion, and not a word or mystery of the whole affair that these statements were believed in the neighborhood. Mr. Bennett's face showed a scar, which could be accounted for probably by the cold. The scene of the meeting was a short distance from the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. Three shots were fired without injury to either of the principals, after which the entire party left the grounds. The parties returned to Marydell separately. Bennett and friends then secured conveyance to Clayton, Bennett himself appearing nervous and depressed, and subsequently took a special train for Wilmington and Philadelphia. The May party went to Slaughter's station, thence to Dover, and from there to Philadelphia in this morning's train. A. M. Tilghman was with Mr. May. The duel was the greatest present at the duel have not yet been ascertained. The party paid liberally for all services rendered them, and also for silence, as it is believed the affair will be satisfied, and that there will be no further hostile meeting. Bennett and his friends will leave for New York at midnight.

HARRISBURG, [Packet.] The friends of Fred. May received dispatches this evening, stating positively that he was unhurt.

NEW YORK, January 9.—In the recent duel Mr. May was wounded in the right breast, near the shoulder joint. The seconds were men residing in other States than New York. Mr. Bennett will probably sail for Europe about the 20th inst. Mr. May left Saturday. May has gone to Washington with his friends, and will remain there until his wound heals. Bennett arrived in this city this evening, and went at once to his home. May's wound is not dangerous, and he was able to telegraph his family, "I am well enough yet, and can write." The May testimony consisted receiving a dispatch from their boy, stating that he was slightly wounded. Beyond that they vouchsafed no information.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The *Times'* special from Marydell, Md., gives the following account by an eye-witness of the Bennett-May duel: A neighboring farmer, who chanced to witness the arrival of the duelling party, says the gentlemen walked leisurely along until they reached a stone, supposed to mark the boundary line between the two States, and then stopped. Two of the gentlemen stepped apart from the remaining company, and walked about fifteen or twenty paces, when they suddenly halted and turning about, one of them turned to the party. These gentlemen were evidently the seconds, pacing off the distance for shooting, for in a few seconds two others of the party were seen to lay off their overcoats and take up positions, one where the party remained after walking off with his companion, and the other at the point to which the second gentleman had returned. All save these two now withdrew some forty or fifty feet, and the seconds proceeded each to load a pistol, standing near one another at the time. They evidently used regular dueling pistols, for powder was forced into the weapons from what appeared to be the horses but astonished farmer a powder flask or some small article held in the hand. This was succeeded by a short parley between the gentlemen, after which they walked to their principals and handed over their pistols. Again withdrawing, one of them called out, "Are you ready?" in a tone which was distinctly audible to the countryman, who says he had by this time become thoroughly frightened. Whether the two principals responded or not he is unable to state, but he distinctly heard the same man who had propounded the interrogation call out in a sullen tone, "One, two, three," and instantly the report, sharp and quick, rang out. He did not notice any smoke issue from the pistols, but accounts for this by the fact that he was watching to see one or both men fall, and paid no attention to the firearms. In this, however, he was happily disappointed. This was repeated twice. After the third shot neither of the principals moved from their positions for a minute or two, and then there seemed to be a consultation, which lasted eight or ten minutes, at the conclusion of which the entire party left the ground. The party of three (Mr. May's) walked back to the sleigh, while Mr. Bennett's party hired a carriage at Slaughter's, the next station above this, and drove to Clayton. May and his friends drove in the direction of Dover. Neither of the three appeared to be in the least hurt, for each walked without any assistance from the other.

The *Times* says the ridiculous termination of the duel forms, perhaps, a fitting climax to the history of this affair. The parties met and exchanged three shots and separated, both more than satisfied with the result, and neither one hurt as to life or limb or digestion.

General Diaz Sweeping Things in Mexico.

HAVANA, January 9.—The steamer City of Merida arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, with the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, January 3.—General Diaz is advancing victoriously, and many of Iglesias' troops are joining him as he advances. He left Guanajuato which, together with Lagos and Leon, are already in his powe.

The steamship Denmark, from London, arrived at New York, yesterday, and the Polynesian, from Liverpool, at Boston.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1877.

SENATE.

By unanimous vote and without debate, the House bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and to transfer its duties to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was passed.

The resolution ordering the arrest of Enos Ruynon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers of New York, and a recusant witness in the Oregon electoral investigation, was passed without division.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Wallace yesterday, in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke at length in regard to Louisiana, claiming that the evidence before the Returning Board in that State justified the board in throwing out returns from certain polling places on account of the violence and intimidation which prevailed.

Mr. Sherman said the electors of Louisiana had met and recorded their vote for Governor Hayes for President and Mr. Wheeler for Vice President. Their vote was duly authenticated and delivered to the President of the Senate, and was entitled to credit. He argued that Hayes and Wheeler were legally entitled to the vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President. If Governor Hayes had been returned as elected wrongfully, he could gain no honor from such a high office as that of President. It was known that Governor Hayes had not struggled for the office, neither had he purchased it; yet if it had been conferred upon him in pursuance of the Constitution, he would exercise his power. He was not to be tricked out of the office. He [Sherman] would accept any plan for a fair and honest count of the vote, and felt sure Governor Hayes rightfully received the vote of the State. He then read from the law of Louisiana, passed in 1872, requiring the Returning Board to throw out votes from precincts or parishes where the election was carried by fraud or violence, and argued that there was not one scrap of evidence to show that the Returning Board acted in disregard of the rights of others. The wealth, the social influence, the personal safety of the members of the board all had a tendency to make the board decide in favor of the Democratic party. There was not the slightest reason for the board to decide in favor of the Republican electors except the plain mandates of the law. He referred to the testimony before the Returning Board, and said such cases of violence as depicted by many of. these witnesses could not occur in any one of the Northern States without bringing about wonderful intimidation and strife. The law was perfectly clear that if these returning officers found that there had been intimidation sufficient to deter men from voting, or that the election officers were in duty bound to throw out the vote of precincts where such intimidation was practiced.

Mr. Sherman then quoted at great length from the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, of the army, Charles Coleman and many others, and said that intimidation, violence and bloodshed prevailed in Louisiana, and said all this violence was to compel men to vote the Democratic ticket, and elect Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States. This intimidation extended to Mississippi also, where Democratic votes were made by such means. The votes in the State were to be opened and counted for Samuel J. Tilden. He argued that colored men voted the Democratic ticket because they were forced to. Although in the early days of Reconstruction Sherman said he owed his death to his cheers and approval of a Republican speech at a Republican meeting. He (Sherman) was assured that the testimony before the Senate committee now in Louisiana would show this fact. Throughout the history of Louisiana, the State, but no one had been punished. The very moment this system of intimidation extended to other parts of the country and violence precluded the full political information he had concerning the duel it would be impossible to state what steps would be taken by the authorities.

Mr. Bogy said he believed the testimony taken in Mississippi a year ago, like that just taken in Louisiana, was exaggerated. The worst men were brought forward as witnesses. All these stories were founded on falsehood.

Mr. Boutwell said if the Senator had read the testimony of Captain William A. Montgomery, taken by the committee in Mississippi, he would have seen that the men mistaken entirely as to the character of the witnesses. If the Indians upon the Western frontier had perpetrated such crimes upon settlers as were perpetrated upon the blacks and Republicans in Mississippi, the whole country would have rallied to their relief. It would be one of the marvels of history that the people of the North, who had sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and expended millions of treasure for the perpetuity of the Union and freedom of the slaves, quietly submitted in the nineteenth century while all these acts of violence were being perpetrated in the South.

Mr. Bogy said it would be one of the marvels of history that in the first country an effort was made by a party, and for party purposes, to blacken and disgrace one-half of the people of this country. The Democrats in Missouri and elsewhere were the peers of the Senator from Massachusetts. The people of the South had been compelled to take the law in their own hands to relieve themselves from the miserable Governors sent there by the Senator from Massachusetts and his friends. The administration of Governor Ames in Mississippi was a disgrace to the country. In Mississippi now there was peace and prosperity, and the black men, many of whom were worthy of respect, were treated with as much or more respect than black men were in Massachusetts. The white men in the South had been forced to resort to violence, as the people of San Francisco had been some years ago. It was not lawful, but it was the great American common law—the right of self defense.

Mr. Boutwell said the Senator now admitted the fact that there was violence in the South.

Mr. Sherman said the Senator from Missouri [Bogy] had admitted that violence existed—a principle which, if carried out, would soon destroy this Union. The Democrats, by their platform, had promised that the colored people should have the right to enjoy the elective franchise. Mr. Sherman again referred to the scenes of violence in the South and said they would not be attempted in the North. The people of New York city, when robbed of millions by Tweed and his associates, did not resort to violence.

Mr. Bogy said the whites in the Southern States had a right to rebel against a State government forced upon them by the Federal Government, and sustained by Federal bayonets. When a minority governed the majority and did so at the point of the bayonet, the people had a right to rebel.

The resolution of Mr. Wallace, upon which the discussion took place, was then laid aside, and on motion of Mr. Boutwell the House bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States was taken up, so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs, relative to the refusal of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear before said committee.

A resolution requiring the arrest of Mr. Orton was passed.

Extracts from the proceedings of the New Orleans investigating committee in the case of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board were submitted, and the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Watterson to regulate commerce among the States.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that fears are entertained that there shall not be a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question, and directing the committee to proceed to and excite the public mind in advance of a decision by the authority provided by the Constitution and laws, declaring that it is full of danger, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to peacefully and faithfully abide by the results reached in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, made objection.

Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of papers in possession of the State and War Departments relative to the imprisonment of John J. Smith, an American citizen, by Captain Swoope, of Texas, and of his robbing by Mexican soldiers of Samuel Higgins. Adopted.

Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute to punish counterfeiting, so as to require the intent to be to defraud.

Mr. Sherman, of Maryland, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the Senate joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to attend an international conference on the subject of the relative values of gold and silver, with an amendment authorizing the President to propose such conference to foreign Governments.

The morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill repealing so much of the act of the 17th of December, 1872, as provides for a free draw in any bridge to be erected over the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati.

After discussion by Mr. Regan in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Kehr and Sayler against it, the matter went over, and the House adjourned.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Further Evidence Heard by the Coroner's Jury.

CLEVELAND, January 9.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says: The Coroner's jury convened at nine A. M. The first witness was George M. Reed: Am Superintendent of Bridges for the entire length of the Lake Shore Railroad; have been in the employ of the road five years; previous to that was employed by the McNairy Manufacturing Company of Cleveland; am familiar with the construction of both iron and wooden bridges; all inspection and repairs of bridges are under my direction; A. L. Rogers is inspector of the division in which the Ashtabula bridge is located; considered the bridge safe and sufficient; should have thought it was a very strong bridge, heavy in all its parts; have never received any report that anything serious was the matter with it; have never heard anything but trifling repairs; went through the bridge last September for the purpose of inspecting it, and while so doing a freight train passed over; examined it for two hours; have made bridges a study for the past twenty-five years; the bridge was put up in 1865; the bridge was designed above the ordinary run of bridges; don't know that there was any objectionable feature in it; had every confidence in the bridge.

M. Bogy said the next witness: Has charge of all the carpenter work of the company between Cleveland and Xenia; witness corroborated the testimony of Mr. Reed; considered the bridge perfectly safe.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Trouble Among the Heirs—A Contest Anticipated.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Already there is talk of contesting Vanderbilt's will. One legatee said yesterday the relatives outside of William H. Vanderbilt's family would never let it stand as it is in peace, unless William H. should avoid all cause of dispute or grievance by his new distribution of his great bulk. The fight would be made by, or for, the Commodore's daughters, and his son, Cornelius Jeremiah, whose legacies were the pittance compared with the immense sums bequeathed to William H. Vanderbilt and his sons. Even if an attempt to break the will failed, public would be kept in the courts for years, pulled to and fro by lawyers, and an injunction might be served on William H. Vanderbilt to prevent him acting as President of the New York Central Railroad.

Friends of the Commodore say William H. Vanderbilt is to carry out a plan of his father for the construction of a hospital or home for the benefit of the employees of Vanderbilt's grandchildren is also understood that the Commodore placed a large sum in the hands of his eldest son to distribute among his most valued friends, no mention of whom has been made in the will.

THE MONTGOMERY DISASTER.

Statement of the Commanders of the Vessels—A Mistake in Steering and the Thick Fog Cause the Collision.

BOSTON, January 9.—Captain Winter, of the steamer Montgomery, sunk in the collision with the steamer Seminole, says the officers and men of the latter did all possible to avoid a collision. It was owing to the thick fog. The Montgomery people made a mistake in identifying the Seminole as a schooner, and when the error was discovered it was too late to make amends.

Captain Mattison, of the Seminole, states that if the Montgomery had parted her wheel instead of putting it to the starboard, or kept her course, the disaster would not have occurred. At the time of the accident several of the Montgomery crew got on board of the Seminole, and after separating the Montgomery sunk in a few moments. A boat was immediately got out to the rescue. One of the Montgomery's boats came along side with seven or eight persons in it, and the Seminole's boat returned with only three. It then searched for other men, but could find no one. After lying around two hours, the boat came along side. Finding the Seminole was badly damaged, and not knowing but she might sink at any moment, I thought it advisable to make for land. The Seminole, part of the time, had five steam pumps going to keep her clear.

FIRE RECORD.

The extensive furniture manufactory of J. R. Stevens & Co., in Denison, Texas, was burned on Monday. Loss $22,000; insured for $10,000.

A fire at Pontiac, Mich., yesterday morning destroyed a large block. Stout & Ingalls, agricultural implements, Turk Bro's., grocers; W. T. Le Roy, grocer, and the Second National Bank are the principal losers. Aggregate loss about $20,000; partially insured.

Jones & Conahan's soap and candle factory, Central avenue, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire. Loss between $7,000 and $10,000. The night watchman, Robert Florence, received injuries during the fire from the bursting of a tank, which will probably prove fatal.

The bridge over Ashtabula river at Ashtabula is now completed. Trains will now run regularly over it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAPTURE OF MYLES OGLE

Will Put an End to Counterfeiting for a Time.

Conference Between Sherman and Sheridan.

More Troops Available for the Defense of the Capital.

Object of the Democratic Demonstrations To Gather a Crowd to Overawe the Senate.

The Democrats Not Pleased with Watterson's Threats.

The Government Prepared to Meet Any Emergency.

Democratic Toadyism in the House.

Action in Reference to New Orleans Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1877.

The Capture of Myles Ogle

On the Pan Handle road is considered at the secret service headquarters here as an end of counterfeiting for a time. In 1870 Ogle was arrested under the name of George Winslow, and indicted for passing five dollar counterfeits in Allegheny city. He was convicted, however, and while he had been engaged in printing ten dollar spurious notes on Richmond and Lafayette, Indiana, banks. When captured Ogle had six thousand dollars and plates with him. Fifteen persons have been convicted for shoving his stuff at Pittsburgh. This case was worked up by 67-90 Parkins, in charge of the Pittsburgh district. Ogle is the party who surrendered the electrotypes and five thousand dollars in spurious Treasury notes to District Attorney Swoope, promising that he would quit.

Lieutenant General Sheridan

is in the city, and the guest of the President. He was present at the dinner at the Executive Mansion to-night, to attend which was the chief object of his visit at this time. The Lieutenant General had a long conference with Lieutenant General Sherman to-day, in which the present condition of the army was freely discussed. It was stated that the virtual termination of the Sioux war has released considerable force from active operations, and that they had gone into winter quarters for the present. In the event of any serious complication in the foreign property in the capital, these troops will be concentrated here.

The Democratic Demonstrations.

Senator Morton said, to-day, that the Democratic meetings held in different parts of the country were, in his opinion, part of a preconcerted plan to concentrate a formidable array of persons here between this and the 14th of February, with a view to attempting to overawe the constituted authorities in the exercise of their constitutional duties in counting the electoral vote. He said that he intended to see whether there were not some means of providing against threatening demonstrations for this purpose.

The Democrats Alarmed.

The conservative Democrats are considerably exercised over the indiscreet utterances of Watterson and one Pugh, who freely admit that the meeting held here yesterday was timed and calculated to prejudice their case in the estimation of the people. The threats which have become so common of late on the part of Democrats, in advance of the determination of the Presidential contest according to their notions, has led the Government to more extended provisions to meet any emergency that may arise possible in view of recent developments. Five thousand stand of arms have just been received at the arsenal, and an increased store of ammunition will also be gathered here.

Captain Eads

has arrived here and presented his claim for the first payment of $500,000 under the terms of the contract with the Government, having succeeded in accomplishing a depth of twenty feet and a width of one hundred feet wide at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Attorney General has the legal questions involved under consideration.

The Trouble in New Orleans.

This morning, when the Democrats commenced their armed demonstration in New Orleans, Governor Packard telegraphed the fact to the President, and asked that General Augur might be instructed to assist in protecting the government which he (Packard) represented. No reply was made to the telegram. When the dispatch from General Augur immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, by direction of the President, and which indicates the purposes of the Government as expressed by the President in recent interviews:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1877. }

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

A dispatch just received from the United States Marshal at New Orleans indicates that unauthorized armed bodies of men are organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace and safety of the city. If this be so, notify the leaders of such organization that they must desist on pain of coming in conflict with the United States authority, sustained by the military power of the Government. Report at once the situation and your action, keeping in mind the fact that this order has no reference to the recognition of either of the claimants for the Governorship or either Legislature.

[Signed] J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

THE REPORT AS TO FLORIDA.

Representatives Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Woodburn, of Nevada, say there is no truth whatever in the published statement that they have agreed to unite with the Democratic members of the investigating committee in a report that Florida was carried by the Democratic Presidential electors. They say no member of the committee has as yet heard or seen the report, it having been taken by the sub-committee and not yet transcribed from the stenographer's notes; but as at present advised they [Dunnell and Woodburn] believe the State was fairly carried by Hayes and Wheeler.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following naval nominations: Commodore Edward Donaldson, George H. Preble and Edward Middleton, to be rear admirals. Postmasters—G. H. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. Romble, Logan, O.; J. F. Soodield, Painesville, O.; J. Pecock, Gallatin, Tenn.; O. W. Coe, Adanosa, Ia.; A. H. Vieson, Pella, Ia.; L. Lyon, Wauseon, O.; H. H. Frost, Belle plain, Ia.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following is the conclusion of the annual report of Attorney General Taft, communicated to Congress to-day:

The state of the country, in anticipation of the recent Presidential election, has thrown upon the National Government unusual responsibility. Evidence which could not be discredited came to the President, and to the Department of Justice showing that intimidation and violence prevailed in several States to such an extent as to prevent freedom of opinion, and that in South Carolina unlawful military companies, known as rifle clubs, were organized, and that by riding through the country armed, doing violence to peaceable people, and threatening good citizens who differed with them in political opinion, they broke up or prevented assemblages for political discussion. In view of the actual and prospective danger of lawless violence before and at the election, and in pursuance of the statute which requires the Attorney General to exercise a general supervision and direction of the duties of the several marshals of all districts in the United States as to the manner of discharging their respective duties at elections, the marshals in those districts which appeared to be in special danger from intimidation or fraud the instructions inclosed. These instructions were made severe and stringent in their character, and designed to secure voters in the exercise of their rights. The Attorney General says: I am satisfied that the duties of United States marshals and attorneys, acting in concert with the supervisors of elections, under the instructions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and in several of the Southern States, contributed materially to the preservation of the peace and to securing to the citizens freedom in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The interest which the people of the United States have in the integrity of the constitutional officers to be elected by popular vote, and of the acts of Congress intended to guard the ballots for Congressional candidates from fraud, justified and required the instructions. Such were the demonstrations of domestic violence in South Carolina a few weeks before the election, so defiant and uncontrollable of civil power that the Governor of that State applied under the Constitution to the President, stating that he was unable to suppress the domestic violence existing in the State that armed organizations contrary to law, known as "rifle clubs," continually roamed over the State, and that bodies of men were there were altogether beyond his control, breaking up the peace of the State and terrifying the citizens. The declaration of the Governor, supported by evidence from other sources, left the President no course but to comply with his constitutional demand, by issuing the proclamation and by ordering to that State such military force as seemed to be necessary and within his control. The troops were not intended to interfere, and did not interfere, with any citizen's right to vote, but, on the contrary, their endeavor was to make it safe for citizens to vote according to their political opinions. There is no authentic evidence that any man has been deprived of his right to vote, or has been prevented from voting by the presence of the small military force in South Carolina. To have refused the aid sought by the Governor to suppress domestic violence and intimidation would have been a plain denial of the constitutional right of the Governor and people of South Carolina. The spirit of insurrection in the South Carolina and Louisiana cases in which colored voters are numerous, seemed to be founded on the idea that the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the deprivation of citizens of their right to vote on account of race or previous condition of servitude, was a blunder, and that the people of the South were not bound to recognize or submit to it; but when fairly tested by the action of lawful and authorized bodies of armed men were assembling in the streets of New Orleans; that the peace of the city and safety of life and property were threatened, and asked that the Federal troops be ordered to assist the State forces in preserving the peace. Other telegrams were afterwards received from Governor Packard, W. P. Kellogg and others, giving an account of the proceedings of the armed Democratic forces. The reading of the dispatches was followed by some discussion. At the same time with the adoption of this amendment, the political power of those States was increased to the extent of two-fifths of the colored population, which was then denied the right to be sustained by the military power of the Government; to keep in mind the fact that this order has no reference to a recognition of either of the claimants for the Governorship or either Legislature. The receipt of the instructions was promptly acknowledged by General Augur, in a telegram in which he explained the situation, in substance about the same as has been detailed in the press reports.

Democratic Toadyism to a Rebel General.

Ex-rebel General Joseph E. Johnston was on the floor of the House to-day. He was warmly greeted by the Democrats, particularly by those of the North, who exhibited a lively curiosity to greet so prominent a figure in the attempt to dismember the Union, and they were skulking remote from danger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1877.

THE OREGON INQUIRY.

The investigation into the Oregon case was continued to-day. Mr. Klippell, one of the Democratic candidates for elector, testified that he had a pistol (five shooter), in his pocket on the day of the meeting of the electoral colege, but did not know there was another armed man about the capitol. Money was collected by Mr. Bellinger to pay Cronin's expenses and to pay fees to lawyers who argued against issuing a certificate of election to Watts at the hearing before Governor Grover.

Other witnesses were recalled apparently to confirm or contradict the statements of the previous witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BILL.

The sub-Committee on Appropriations has completed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The internal revenue districts have been reduced to 105, requiring some of the present districts to be consolidated.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs took up, to-day, the case of the Venezuelan claims, and heard the testimony of William Henry Whiston, of Piermont, N. Y., who was agent or attorney for prosecuting what is known as the Idler claim, on which certificates to the amount of some $250,000 were issued. The testimony was designed to contradict the assumption that there had been improper conduct on the part of Mr. Talmage, Commissioner, or Mr. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, in regard to that claim. Mr. Whiston said that he had never spoken to or corresponded with either of them on the subject, and that neither of them had ever received the slightest consideration in connection with it. Talmage had withdrawn the certificates under power of attorney sent him for that purpose, and had handed them all over to the parties in interest. The witness furnished documentary evidence of the validity of the Idler claim.

THE CABINET SESSION

To-

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877.

THE Post is trying to bulldoze the Associated Press.

THAT Oregon trail leads right into TILDEN'S famous "Flat."

LERDO, the fugitive President of Mexico, is said to bear a strong resemblance to TILDEN; and a further resemblance between them is to be found in the common weakness of their cause.

A FEW years ago the State debt of Pennsylvania amounted to upwards of $45,000,000. The existing funded debt is only $32,885,021, having been reduced more than one half.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This is the direct result of Republican administration.

THE Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that a son has an interest which may be insured in the life of his father, on the ground that under the law of the State, as of other States, the son is liable for the father's support. It might help to prevent pauperism if the obligation to support was enforced as well as the right to insure.

THE papers which are complaining about the removal of ammunition and guns from the arsenals at St. Louis and Jeffersonville to places in the Northern States where they will be safer in an emergency, never said a word against the similar removals made by FLOYD under BUCHANAN in 1860-1, from Northern to Southern depositories. Circumstances alter cases, you know.

THE *Union*, the new Democratic organ at Washington, is bragging what its party can do in a violent way to instal their candidate for President. It threatens that the local Democracy and the people of Maryland can wipe out "GRANT and his minions" when the time comes. The man who talks about fighting unless his views prevail talks like a fool and a traitor. The probability is that he is a blustering coward.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company will be held in London to-day to establish a new rate of tariff. The present tariff is thirteen francs when the tariff exceeds 2,600,000 tons. The proposed change in the tariff is to be carried out by degrees at the rate of 50c. during eight years, the dates of the application being the 1st of January, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. It is further proposed to lay out a million of francs per annum for thirty years in improvements.

THE production, last year, of the precious metals of the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, amounted to $90,875,173, being an excess of $9,986,136 over 1875, the greatest previous annual yield in the history of the country. The most notable increase is in Nevada, which produces more gold than any other State or Territory, and of gold and silver combined five-ninths of the whole product of the United States. The gross yield is constituted as follows: Gold, $44,328,501; silver, $41,566,672: lead and copper, $5,040,000.

THE expression, "splendid misery," is very old, but its truth is repeated from generation to generation. The poet YOUNG exclaims:

"Can gold give happiness? look round and see.
What gay distress! what splendid misery!"

YOUNG was a keen observer of human nature, and his satires are finely illustrated by such revelations as from time to time are afforded by fashionable life in New York city and other "society" centers. It is probable that a more worthless class of young men can rarely anywhere be found than the *jeunesse dore* of the Empire City. There are said to be enough heart-broken mothers in Fifth avenue to recall the picture of RACHEL weeping over her children.

THE Presbytery of Newark, New Jersey, decided by a vote of ten to twelve that Rev. Mr. [illegible] Congregationalist "acted" in allowing a woman preacher to occupy his pulpit. The female exhorter is said to be an eloquent speaker, and has been instrumental in bringing about many conversions. There will be a great difference of opinion in regard to the rightfulness of the verdict in this case. An appeal has been made to the Synod. As one result of the matter, it is feared there is more of the spirit of contention than there is of the spirit of Christianity in the limits of the Newark Presbytery: and as another result, while one or two women are not talking in the pulpit, a thousand women are talking out of it.

THE exports from New York to foreign countries, last year, amounted to $275,081,708. Of this aggregate $110,426,481 went to England, $19,580,823 to Scotland, $12,687,295 to Ireland, France took $15,338,629, and her West Indian colonies $899,862. Germany bought $30,104,316, Italy $4,236,778 and Spain $2,404,038. But Hayti took $3,924,067 of our goods, and New Grenada $3,734,279, while Brazil imported $3,090,434 of our products, and even New Grenada purchased $3,734,279, showing that our export trade in the West Indies and South America is of much greater importance than with some European nations, such as Spain, Portugal, Austria and even Russia, which took less than $1,000,000 worth of our products.

THE cold weather of this winter appears to have done some good, in the destruction of the grasshopper eggs deposited last fall. The Saline (Kansas) *Journal* says:

Reports from all parts of the State are to the effect that nearly all of the eggs deposited by the grasshoppers had hatched during the recent warm weather, and that the storms and cold weather of last week was the means of destroying the young hoppers. The reports are so well substantiated as to leave no doubt that we will be relieved of much of the trouble anticipated from these pests next spring. We have talked with men from all parts of Saline and from adjoining counties, who assured us that they had personally investigated the condition of the egg deposits in their localities, and they had found that, in most cases, the eyes, backs and legs of young grasshoppers had formed, but life was apparently extinct. The indications are that this section will be comparatively free of the hoppers in the spring.

THE effort to get up grand and effective Democratic demonstrations throughout the country on the 8th inst., to pass resolutions demanding the counting-in of TILDEN, appears to have been a general failure. There were meetings, of course, held at nearly every principal point; but the number of people at each gathering was small, and, what is of more importance, the enthusiasm was excessively tame. The fact is that the patience of the people was worn out by the Presidential canvass, and they cannot, after escaping the excitement, heat and worry of that contest, be again stirred into activity. Beyond the office-hunters there is no one in the Democratic party who cares to stir up further strife. Every Democrat, of course, will tell you he believes that TILDEN was elected; but that is a mere sentiment; and the Democratic masses have no idea of battering out their brains against a stone wall for a mere fancy.

THE business men of New York city talk very hopefully of the prospects of the coming spring trade, and the careful correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that letters from their correspondents and agents, from nearly all parts of the country, received within the week or two past, are of a character to fully justify it. Stocks of goods of almost every description are unprecedentedly low and prices are probably down to points beyond which there can hardly be "a lower deep." Another year of close economy and saving has increased the ability of the farmers and most other classes to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to come into the market. The weak spots in the credit system have been unearthed, and it is believed that we have about got through with bankruptcies and failures. The country still contains all the elements of prosperity, and this must return sooner or later. Then, too, the Centennial has been paid for, and its commercial fruits are to be realized, there is no doubt, in a sound expansion of foreign trade of a profitable sort. All the reasonable prospects indicate a better experience this year than in 1876.

RICHARD COBDEN, in 1836, issued a pamphlet in which he tried to convince the British public that England was mistaken in regarding Russia as her great danger. The Russian scare which then prevailed in England has been kept up ever since, and found a practical embodiment in the Crimean war. MR. COBDEN, at the time the scare began, looked upon it as ridiculous, and his pamphlet was designed to convince its readers that England had much more reason to be afraid of the United States than of Russia. The following paragraph from it is a fair illustration of this point in his argument:

The writer reiterates the moral of his former work, by declaring his conviction that it is from the West rather than from the East, that danger to the supremacy of Great Britain is to be apprehended; that it is from the silent and peaceful rivalry of American commerce, the growth of its manufactures, its rapid progress in internal improvements, the superior education of its people and their economical and pacific government—that it is from these, and not from the barbarous policy or the impoverishing armaments of Russia, that the grandeur of our commercial and national prosperity is endangered. *And the writer stakes his reputation upon the prediction, that, in less than twenty years, this will be the sentiment of the people of England generally; and that the same conviction will be forced upon the government of the country.*

The italics are his own. After speaking of the immense coal resources of Pennsylvania and detailing the wonderful spectacle on the Ohio of steamboats taking coal from the pit's mouth at a cost of two cents a bushel, he says:

These are facts which bear more directly upon the future destinies of this country than the marriages of crowned heads in Portugal, the movements of savage forces in Russia and similar proceedings to which we attach so much importance.

This was written after MR. COBDEN'S visit to America, and was doubtless suggested by what he saw in this country. He fixed the period of his prophecy, it will be seen, at twenty years; but as he could not, or did not, foresee the conflict that was first to break out between slavery and free labor, he merely anticipated a result that it has taken forty instead of twenty years to accomplish. England is just now beginning to realize the folly of its long dominant dread of Russia, and it is likewise just opening its eyes to the fact that American industry, American ingenuity and skill, and American commerce are likely to upset the supremacy, in those respects, it has so long maintained. It is somewhat strange that it should take forty years to convince England that she has been overrating, in all that time, the powers, resources and aims of one country, while she has, at the same time, been underrating the capacities of another; but England has always been as slow to learn the truth as to unlearn her errors. The Centennial Exhibition has done much to teach her facts she never fully comprehended before, and the constantly shrinking tables of British exports to this country have come in to complete the work which the Centennial so happily began.

WITH the mere partisan, who cannot see beyond the length of his political nose, the statesman who agrees with him is a splendid fellow, a man of extraordinary ability, and possessed of all the virtues in the calendar; but let that same statesman presume to differ with him, and to take a view of things at war with his wishes, and presto! the statesman is transformed into a fool, and the splendid fellow changes into an odious and hateful monster.

As an instance of this, take the case of BEN. HILL. Last year, when the debate sprung up in the House over JEFF. DAVIS, Andersonville and the horrors of the rebellion, BEN. HILL distinguished himself by making an ultra Southern speech. The Northern Democratic papers were delighted with it. Among the rest, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* praised him as the victor in the encounter with BLAINE, and eulogized him as the model statesman of the South. But BEN. HILL has since then seen it to take a sensible view of the Presidential situation, and has advised his party to submit to the legal and constitutional methods of settling it. And now, alas for he statesman's reputation! the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the other Northern Democratic papers, have suddenly discovered that he is no statesman at all, and that he was beaten out of his boots last winter, in the debate with BLAINE! Listen to the *Enquirer*:

Last winter the question of amnesty was before the House for consideration. Mr. Blaine, with the splendid tact of a political master, flung Jeff. Davis, Andersonville and all the foul hideous of the horrors of the late civil war upon the Democratic House of Representatives, in the desperate attempt to provoke a reply. Ben. Hill, with uninvited zeal, and in order to enlarge his borders and strengthen his reputation for bold Senatorship, rushed to the front. He made a speech—for the Senatorship. No single speech, no one political act within the year, drove so many votes away from the Democratic party as that address.

If this is the real Democratic sentiment, it never was confessed before; and we venture to say it never was felt before. This altered view of the Georgia leader is altogether owing to his moderate and manly position on the Presidential question. He refuses to eat fire and to threaten havoc and bloodshed along with the rest of the Democratic crew; and the very sense of fairness which he shows and which should commend him to increased admiration, has secured his condemnation. He was an idol a year ago; now he is little short of a demon, in Democratic eyes.

OUR Democratic bulldozers who are so mightly clamorous for "wah," ought to emigrate to Barbadoes. This little island, with its 166 square miles of territory and its 100,000 population, has been for a long time engaged in a political contest, compared to which the extremest violence of our own party excitements is mildness. A letter to the Boston *Advertiser* shows that there, as here, the issue is "reform." The governing class on the island consists of about one in 180 of the population. The property qualifications excludes the rest, nearly the whole colored population being thus shut out from the government. There are numerous local abuses which the Governor and the ministry have advised should be reformed, but the Legislature is obstinate. The Assembly has been twice dissolved. The first time every member was returned as his own successor, and it is expected that in the election now pending the body will be renewed once more exactly as before. Party strife is so violent in the Lilliputian colony that political opponents do not speak to each other, and race prejudice is so strong that the leaders of society refuse to attend even the official receptions of the Governor, if any person having the slightest taint of African blood is to be present. The *Agricultural Reporter*, the leading opponent of the proposed reforms, shouts, in the most approved American Bourbon style:

War to the knife. Better far the convulsion of the storm, which, however destructive, affords indications of political vitality, than the dullness of that calm which serves only to denote the stagnation of political death.

Tea-kettle HEWITT would feel especially at home in this tempest in a teapot.

THE Japanese correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the gist of a decision lately rendered by the United States Consul General at Yokohama, which must have an important influence on the position of foreigners as residents in that empire. A property holder in the part of Tokio set aside for the residence of foreigners was sued by the representatives of the Japanese authorities for rent and other moneys asserted to be due from him and which he refused to pay. The defendant asserted that he could not be held for his part of the contract, as the Japanese Government had broken theirs by allowing foreigners to live and do business outside of treaty limits, thereby depreciating the value of his property. The Consul, in his opinion, holds that the Japanese Government did enter into such a covenant, that this covenant was the principal inducement to the defendant in his purchase of the leases, etc., in question, and that this covenant has not been observed by the plaintiff, and the defendant has been greatly injured by this non-observance. He therefore denied the petition of the plaintiff, and ordered him to pay costs. The immediate consequence of this decision has been to drive back all resident foreigners not strictly in Government employment to the treaty limits. The case was a test case and involved the decision of many others.

TO-DAY will be a red-letter day in the history of Toledo, it being the date fixed for the formal opening of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad for freight and passenger traffic. The press of that city is jubilant over the successful completion of the enterprise, which opens up an inexhaustible supply of excellent and cheap coal, an immense field of which, 150 miles in extent, lies within 180 miles of that city. The coal found there is of the best quality, singularly free from sulphurous, phosphauretic or silicious impurities, such as impair the quality of most coals. The highway opened up to this storehouse of what Toledo most needs, is an air-line in its directness, and passes over easier grades than is known elsewhere in the State. One-half of its course is a dead level, and the rest is of such gentle ascents that a single locomotive draws anywhere with ease a train of thirty heavily loaded cars. These conditions are exceptionally favorable to that city, since it puts it some fifteen miles nearer its coal fields than Cleveland is, and with much more favorable grades than she can have. It is also nearer than Sandusky. The opening of the road is expected to inaugurate a new era in Toledo, and accelerate her progress toward future greatness, as the opening of the Wabash Canal did in 1845, and the opening of the railroads a few years later.

PETER COOPER is now the only surviving millionare octogenarian of the native population of New York city and its suburbs. He will be eighty-one next month. VANDERBILT, at his death, was some twenty months older. In point of business ability and success they were the most wonderful pair of men that the country has ever produced. Both were born poor and acquired wealth by their own genius. When COOPER was in the cradle WASHINGTON was President and Congress met in New York city. The history of these men forms a chronicle of the progress attained through three generations. PETER COOPER built the first locomotive ever used in this country, and VANDERBILT was rowing on the bay in boyish sport when the first steamboat paddled around the Battery at the rate of two miles an hour. The principle on which their success was based is within the reach of all. Industry and perseverance was their motto, and this will always succeed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our Democratic contemporary feels sore. We suggest arnica.

The "moral beauty" of the Democratic case is becoming sadly marred.

Buttered-watermelon Gratz Brown has returned to his practice at the bar.

Their wounded "honor" being thus healed, perhaps Bennett-May now kiss and make up.

The regular annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in Boston to-day.

The glory of the winter and the whiteness of the snow are gone, and now it may May just as soon as it pleases.

A new glass company, composed of foreign capitalists, will shortly build extensive glass works in Jeffersonville, Ind.

The mud swallows are flying northward in California, which is accepted as a prophecy of climatic conditions out of the usual course.

Turkey, impecunious as she is, somehow finds money enough to keep three New England manufactories running all the time, making arms.

Withering. A Missouri editor hurls this awful sentence at a political backslider: "He is not only a *rara avis*, but we might almost say a *genus homo*."

When the north pole is reached, the south pole will become the goal of the nations' rivalry, and it is stimulating to know that it's harder to reach than the other.

The contract for printing postage stamps for the next fiscal year will be let in February, when it is hoped to obtain something that will prevent any "washing" of the next issue.

By about the middle of next May the public will have seen the last of the present three-cent postage stamp, and begun to get accustomed to one that is red, or possibly a new tint.

In view of the Ashtabula disaster some satirist ironically suggests that by way of recompense for the sufferings inflicted the receipts of the railroads for one day be devoted to the relief-fund.

There were over a thousand deaths by violence in New York city last year, the list including 152 suicides. Of the persons committing suicide 117 were males and thirty-five females.

The establishment of a national museum at Washington with the Government Centennial collection as a nucleus and the repaid Centennial loan as a building and endowment fund, is projected.

New York city shows an increase of $3,000,000 in its debt during the past year. The whole city debt, after deducting the sinking fund, is put down at the enormous total of $119,811,310 39.

The exhibit of the foreign commerce of Russia for the first eight months of 1876, as compared with the same period of 1875, shows a remarkable depression of trade. The exports, in particular, have fallen off heavily.

Another step is being taken in the direction of closer relations with this country under the auspices of Brazilians. It is now proposed to establish in New York an agency to be called the Imperial Brazilian Bureau.

The question as to whether the $1,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the Centennial Exhibition shall be returned to the Government will finally come before the United States Supreme Court for settlement.

The American filibuster is likely to come to the front again, presently. The objective point is Lower California, and the objects to be obtained are indemnity for claims against Mexico, and conquest of Mexican soil.

A number of the principal ringleaders in the late Japanese revolt have been beheaded; many others have been sentenced to hard labor for life, and others imprisoned for various terms. The country is now entirely pacified and quiet.

The rolling power of the New York Central Railroad is said to be in a very bad shape. They hope, however, soon to bring it to its former condition, and have therefore shortened routes, while the repair shops are in great activity.

Successful experiments have lately been made in England whereby steam, after having done its work in the cylinder of a steam engine, is pumped back into the boiler to be again utilized for steam-power. The advantage claimed is a considerable saving of fuel.

In the six months from July 1 to December 31, last year, 80,648,000 postal cards were sold, an increase of about 15,000,000 over the amount sold during the same period of the previous year. It is estimated that the sales for the current year will amount to 175,000,000, to 150,000,000 sold last year.

The Turkish Government is going into the agricultural college business. This is a wise determination. While agriculture is the principal pursuit of the people, the modes of cultivating the soil are of the most primitive kind. There is no branch of Turkish industry in which there is more room for improvement.

During the late severe cold in Florida the orange trees stood the cold test without serious damage, and the many trees left uninjured have shown a vigor since the cold term that indicates real gain in the thinning out process, if not in actual power of productiveness. This safe passage through the frigid spell will doubtless give a marked impetus to the culture of the golden fruit.

PERSONAL.

The enterprising female banker at Madrid, who promised depositors thirty per cent. interest per month, has "lit out," as was expected, and with $700,000.

Aaron McKenny, a citizen of Saco, Me., celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birthday, a few days ago, by sawing and splitting half a cord of wood.

Here is something to remember without shivering in the Ashtabula disaster. Folsom, the engineer of the locomotive that went down with the bridge, turned while on the downward course and opened the safety valve of his engine, in order that the boiler might not explode.

A Chinese nobleman in full dress was present at Mrs. Grant's New Year reception. Over a long yellow satin tunic he wore an invisible purple silk sack, very long and loose, and a blue collar around his neck. A close silk cap of black and red was on his head. He also wore a cue.

George Kennan, who has just returned from an expedition to Northern Siberia, in a recent lecture at Buffalo stated that his party encountered weather when the thermometer registered fifty-one degrees below zero, and that one of the men froze the skin-liver in a bullet-mould and fired the bullet through a board.

General Dougal MacDougal, the young Scotchman who now represents the Auburn district of New York, and who distinguished himself in the Army of the Potomac, has been offered the position of Commissioner of Patents. He was offered the position of Treasurer of the United States in June last, and also that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but declined both.

Mount Pleasant, the chief of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, who are settled on a reservation in the western part of Niagara county, New York, says that certain papers supposed to be lost, have recently been found, which entitle the tribe to the State of North Carolina, and 1,500,000 acres of land in Kansas. The chief has accordingly put in a claim against the Government.

Sir Charles Dick, of Brighton, England, has just yielded up the ghost, to the great delight of the British Parliament. Sir Charles' ancestor, Sir William, loaned Charles I. some £50,000 just before that gentlemen was led to the block. Charles II. didn't see his royal road clear to the reimbursement of the pretty sum, but granted the heirs of Dick a pension of £132, which was paid regularly until 1845. Sir Charles spent his life vainly petitioning Parliament to come down with the dust.

The King of Siam recently opened a new mint at Bangkok with a singular ceremony. At five o'clock in the evening he repaired to the upper hall and lighted sacred tapers; then the priests worshipped for two hours. The next morning he relighted the tapers, and the high priest received the five commands. These are, "Do not kill; do not steal; do not commit adultery; do not speak falsehood; do not drink strong drink." The King then sprinkled with sacred water the new mint machinery, and with his finger rubbed flour from a concentrated cake on parts of the machinery.

Tramps and Temperance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Annie R. Johnson talks like a sensible woman, and, if what she says is true, I have been misinformed; but this I might expect, as all my information came from friends of the Murphy movement, people who had been attending and assisting in the meetings, and one could not expect folks to have very clear ideas coming out of such a murky atmosphere. After breathing such as I found in the only meeting into which I ventured to put my head, I should think one's brain would be in no condition to distinguish between right and wrong, truth and falsehood; but I was credibly informed that when a man signed the pledge he was at once taken down stairs and furnished with a "good square meal," and that feeding folks was a central idea in Mr. Murphy's plan. I know that two tramps came to the house where I was and insisted on a line of recommendation from the lady of the house to Mr. Murphy, that they might get passes to St. Louis. I know that I saw half a room full of able-bodied men coming in the basement of the Fifth avenue Methodist church during the working hours of a working day, when your streets were a scandal.

Annie R. Johnson says these men are willing to work at fifty cents a day in cleaning these streets. I fear she is mistaken; but, if not, the disgrace to the city is simply damning. Such a city ought to be swept off by the earth, and to endure it must be an eating cancer. A city that will consent to remain in the condition of Pittsburgh, at this time, when she might be made decent, on such terms, has forfeited the right to be anything but ashamed, and to do anything but works meet for repentance.

In such an emergency it would be well to try Murphy's magnetism on the Common Council and see if he could not magnetize it into a little common sense or a little common sense into it. Turn some of your other workers loose on the Select, and if the orators are properly selected they might work out of every kind of mental knee knobs are made which top out the shoulders of that class of city fathers. Send the ladies after the Mayor, and a committee of five thousand to labor with the Street Commissioners. Let every "respectable" upon the city authorities which suffer the streets under their care to become almost impassible, while refusing work to men who beg for it at fifty cents a day.

This very slaughter of the flies which has of the whole city ago could not have furnished its unemployed men with work at such wages! It certainly could have done this had it been turned in this direction; but the Gospel of work is under a cloud, and is quite obscured by that of words. We have so much repentance that leads to no works meet for it, so much sensational piety and so much sniffle in the name of religion, that people have forgotten the fundamental nature of the duty of honest industry.

We hear a great deal about resting on the Sabbath, but who says anything about that part of the Command which says: "Six days shalt thou labor?" If it is the duty of every one to labor six days, it must be the duty of a Christian community to find employment and work, and also to compel them to do it. More than thirty years ago, during a financial panic of Democratic manufacture, when the ladies of Pittsburgh were trudging around through snow and mud, and bending their lips falling on the ice while distributing alms to able-bodied Irishmen who refused work when it was offered them, I proposed that the city should buy that hill behind the Union depot, set men to grading it at fifty cents a day, give work to all who would accept and alms to none; but folks then thought me cruel to Paddy, even as they have since branded me "a savage," because I have asked them to stop feeding, clothing, arming and equipping Indians. There are few things the American people resent so much as an earnest effort to compel every man to earn his own living.

The Indian Bureau and public benevolence coddle Mr. Lo., because the bureau finds he has almost unlimited power to let public plunderers into the public Treasury, and benevolence because he is an unfailing object on which to exercise its superabundant sympathies.

But we manufacture benevolence even faster than "wrongs of the poor Indian," and need home loafers on whom to bestow it. These remain idle during the summer, or waste the proceeds of their industry, with a full assurance that benevolence will feed them all winter. Nay, thousands of us go out on strikes and deliberately destroy the business of employers on the approach of severe weather, calculating to get a living by the cold and hunger and privations to which they subject their families, and they always get the living.

Now, I insist that these men be left to the training of that school which the Creator has established to teach men industry, economy and forecast, and this is the school of want.

If they die of cold and hunger rather than use the industry and forethought necessary to preserve their lives, let them die in welcome; whose business is it but their own? The world will have a good riddance, and as for keeping their progeny alive, it is cultivating pauperism and crime.

Take the ground that all children belong to the State, as they certainly do, and it becomes the duty of the State to remove its children from the custody and control of such parents, and to bring them up to become useful citizens. He, or she, is a public enemy who aids idlers and loafers to maintain the position of enmity to society, assumed by men who elect to live by alms, or theft, in preference to labor.

As for the other features of your temperance excitement, I can but fear it will be like all its predecessors, a conflagration to die and leave ruins and ashes behind it—thousands of people with less regard for truth and no less indulgence in intoxicating drinks; and I would say to every one, stop drinking, or try, but do not say you will until you know you can.

Do not sign a pledge; you will be almost certain to drink! Do not add lying to your other sins, and do not imagine you are going to heaven on the "hurrah boys!" plan. The human soul is a solitary thing, and each one goes to judgment *alone*. Every one must learn to stand alone, with only the Everlasting Arm for support, and your excitements, born of animal magnetism, will be a very poor staff on which to lean in passing through the Dark Valley.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

ONE of the best things in the way of a premium offered to subscribers to a newspaper, is that given to those who patronize the New York *Family Story Paper*. The subscription price is $3 00 per year, and each subscriber gets, in addition to the *Story Paper*, a fine edition of Shakespears' works, issued in weekly parts. The book is royal octavo in form, finely illustrated with engravings on wood, and printed on thick, tinted paper from new, clear type. Those who purchase the paper weekly, at six cents per copy, will also be entitled to the weekly parts of "Shakespeare." Norman L. Munro & Co., No. 74 Beekman street, New York, are the publishers.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

63 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. M. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
CHAS. G. MILNOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS:

1877. 1877.
JANUARY.
Greatly Reduced
PRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!
LATEST DESIGNS.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
Fine Furs!
Extra Good Bargains will be offered in all the above Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

DECEMBER 30, 1876.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	595,389 87
Contingent Fund	92,819 00
	$763,208 87

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$626,141 91
Mortgage Interest due	5,288 91
Bills Receivable	65,000 53
U. S. government Bonds	11,686 50
Real Estate	15,173 29
Cash in bank and on hand	38,917 42
	$763,208 87

CHAS. G. MILNOR, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

A. BRADLEY,
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
JAMES PARK, JR.,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1877. MWF

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS ORDERS $3,037,872.83. RATIO PAYING TO INSURANCE $78 50 PER $1,000.

E. S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 59 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint, 66 DIAMOND STREET.

DRY GOODS

1877.
New Goods and Novelties Much Under
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

For Steamer "Illinois" we are in receipt of our first invoice this month of stances, which will be opened THIS MORNING, and to which we invite the a Linens, Damasks, Towels, Toweling, Madder Tablings and Napkins to match,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN NOW ON OUR COUNTERS:

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit-of-the-Loom" Bleache
At 12½c, 4-4 "Wamsutta" Fine Bleached
At 6½ and 7c, Fine Bleached Shirting M
At 9 and 9½c, special good value in Soft
At 5 and 6½c, good heavy Unbleached Sh
At 7 and 8c, extra heavy Standard Shee
At 19½c, 5-4 heavy Bleached Pillow Cas
At 22c, 11-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 18½c, Children's All Linen Slips and
At 37½c up, Fancy Real Antiques Lace
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, wort
At 87½c, special bargain in Woven Unde
At 25c, Embroidered-end Silk Ties, worth

NEW FLANNELS.

At 12½c, Extra Heavy Dark Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 12½c up, Good Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 5½c, Double Faced Heavy Black Water-proof.

DRESS GOODS.

At 10 and 12½c, New Seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Best Styles Wool Tycoon Reps.
At 25 to 50c, Beautiful Line Desirable Dress Goods, much less than usual value.
At 23c, opened to-day, a line of BLACK ALPACAS of a new make, of superior lustre and quality.

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES.

At 18¾ and 25c, bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
At 20, 25 and 37½c, fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 50c to $3 50, special value in Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1 00, special values in Colored Cashmeres.

THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE VALUE in our large and complete lines of Black and Colored SILKS, which are now specially reduced.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

☞ The above will be found well worth COMPLETE and FRESH, and NEW GOODS A

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, in convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Patent Office and Interior Departments.

Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

COR. BROAD & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite" (bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.

Terms—$2 50 to $3 per day, according to location and rooms, for one day or week.

Special rates to families and commercial men.

J. B. BUTLER WHITE,
ws Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS.

As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER RUBBER GOODS in STOCK.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
FIFTH BURGH, PA

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 84 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY.

E. W. McCLURE,
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his successor the same liberal continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.

E. W. McCLURE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1877.

ALL GOODS AT Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

FINE PRESENTATION BOOKS,
FINE EDITIONS STANDARD AUTHORS,
BOOKS for CHILDREN,
FAMILY AND POCKET
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS
IN FINE BINDINGS.

Elegant Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Library Inkstands, Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Note Papers and Stationery, Pearl Card Cases, Pencils and Paper Knives, Japanese Goods, Fine Diaries for 1877.

Jas. B. Dodge & Bro.,

127 Fifth Avenue,

between Smithfield and Grant streets.
Open in the evening until 10 P. M.

1876 Christmas 1876

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,
125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES ANGLIM,

PUBLISHER OF

LANMAN'S

Biographical Annals

AND DEALER IN

RARE, OLD & CURIOUS BOOKS

F Street, near the Treasury,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Books bought in large or small quantities.

☞ Law Books, Early American History, Valuable Government Publications, and Standard Works on all subjects received special at-

DRY GOODS!

Wednesday, January 10.
Much Under Value!
SEMPLE'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

receipt of our first invoice this month of ORDERING, and to which we invite the a

AL BARGAINS N

d Shirtings.
Shirtings.
delins.
Finish Shirtings.
ettings.
tings.
e Muslin.

Aprons, worth 50c.
Ties, all sizes, worth $1 to $2 50.
h 50c.
rskirts for Ladies—full size.
h $1 00.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At prices much less than usual we offer a large assortment of LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, including Real and Imitation Seal Goods.

LADIES' LONG SACQUES.

At $1 50, Ladies' Wool Beaver Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' heavy Beaver Sacques.
At $2 50, Ladies' Long Beaver Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $4 50, Ladies Fur Trimmed, Long Shape Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $5 to $8, extra bargains in Matalasse, Beaver, Basket and Chinchilla Sacques, Seil, Silk and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1877.

The progress of banking has effected a great change in the methods of conducting the financial business of commercial operations, compared with the state of affairs years ago, when banks were comparatively scarce. A merchant of former days, who had to effect his settlements by transporting backward and forward large sums of money, would be astonished at the present system in which every one pretending to keep a bank account expects to have all his collections in every part of the country made for nothing, and, in addition, as it has been satirically expressed, "to receive daily credit for interest on his balances, besides being supplied with check books and a safe deposit vault free of charge." Bankers are beginning to see that they have gone rather too far in the matter of making easy collection arrangements with their customers, and a reactionary feeling has set in, some of the manifestations of which we have already noted. It is now proposed in some quarters to make a regular charge for out of town collections—crediting them only when payment for same is received. And as far as the payment by banks of interest upon daily balances is concerned—interest upon balances subject to sight draft, and therefore balances of the most unreliable character—the opinion is most rapidly gaining ground that the practice is far more honored in the breach than in the observance. In New York this interest question has been most thoroughly agitated, and some of the banks there have taken strong ground against these payments.

The discussion of what class of bank accounts may be considered the most desirable is not without interest in this connection. Experienced and conservative bank managers are not in the habit of regarding the volume of deposits as the sole criterion in determining this question. A larger number of small accounts are generally much more valuable to a bank than a small number of large accounts. There may be some exceptions to the rule, such as the case of the Chemical National Bank of New York, but the rule may be considered a general one. A bank with four or five hundred deposit accounts, with an average balance to each of one or two thousand dollars, will keep the even tenor of its way, through periods of dullness and periods of activity, much more easily than one with a number of what some might call first-class accounts, which will show a balance of fifty or a hundred thousand one week and be drawn to nothing the next. On this point the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in a recent article of which the above is mainly a condensation, says:

The merchant who does a snug business and keeps with his bank a steady balance of two or three thousand dollars, may have a right to consider his account a very good one. Perhaps the matter may be better understood if we mention some of the characteristics of a poor bank account—or rather some of the characteristics of a bank account which are always objectionable:

1. Over drawing, either intentionally, or through a blunder, is always an annoyance.

2. Making deposits late.

3. Depositing as cash, drafts on widely distant points, and expecting immediate credit for them, without charge.

4. Careless habits in the way of drawing checks and keeping check books.

5. Neglect to bring pass books at the proper time, for recording deposits, or balancing accounts.

6. Steady applications for discount accommodation, out of all proportion to the balances left with the bank.

—The *Public* of January 4th has an interesting compilation, the first of its kind ever made in this country, of the aggregate business of the clearing houses of the country. It says:

Out of twenty clearing houses existing in this country, embracing 394 banks, we now have the pleasure of reporting the transactions of twelve, which embrace 312 banks. These are in the chief cities, moreover, and though them a very large proportion of the whole business of the country is transacted and registered. Banks which are not members do a great part of their business through banks having membership. The aggregate business during the year 1876 in each city are thus shown in comparison with those of 1875:

Cities.	Banks.	1876.	1875.
New York.....	59	$19,553,318,627	$22,283,115,092
Boston	31	2,722,722,593	2,902,684,494
Philadelphia..	27	1,454,289,376	1,612,736,576
Chicago.....	25	1,169,515,370	1,212,417,286
St. Louis.....	16	1,036,887,000	1,154,224,511
Cincinnati....	21	600,422,250	651,000,000
Baltimore.....	20	520,393,000	570,113,000
New Orleans..	18	455,852,000	503,000,000
Pittsburgh....	18	224,998,910	233,130,448
Louisville.....	20	203,354,902	.....
Worcester.....	12	28,981,350	28,981,350
Columbus.....	12	25,320,303	19,075,415
Total.....	312	$28,234,691,881	$31,291,977,625

Within a week after a year had closed, so large a proportion of its business has never been reported. The aggregate transactions here compared were $31,292,000,000 in 1875, and the entire value of all property in the country, according to the last census, was only $30,068,000,000. The transactions of 1876 amount to $28,234,000,000, and the decrease has been 9.8 per cent. In several cities, as the comparison shows, there has been some increase, New Orleans gaining 8.7 per cent, and Philadelphia 2.0 per cent; in Louisville the loss has been below the average, and in New York alone there has been greater. Moreover, the aggregate loss has unquestionably been less than the decline in prices, so that a larger volume of business as to quantities was transacted last year than in 1875.

The year opened with hope, and with a volume of business considerably exceeding in quantities that of the earlier months of 1875. In March, however, hope fled. Through April and May transactions were nearly 20 per cent smaller than in 1875, and the improvement which commenced in June was very gradual, and was arrested partially in September, when the usual fall recovery was looked for, but which in the year preceding. In October, however, everything looked well; there was strong hope of speedy settlement of the currency and other disputed questions, and every reason to expect a steady advance in business. The alarm in November caused a loss of nearly 10 per cent in transactions, but in December that loss is renewed hope. It should be remembered, however, that there were twenty-three business days during the four weeks ended December 29, and only twenty-two during the corresponding weeks last year, so that the average daily transactions have been about $100,000,000 in December, 1876, against $103,000,000 in the same month of 1875.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 106⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Money 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $326,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $575,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling weak at 483¼@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold to-day touched the lowest since June 14, 1872, namely, 105¾; the opening and closing prices were 106¼, with sales during the day at 105¾@105⅞. The exciting reports from New Orleans caused a rally at the close. Carrying rates 7 per cent. gold to 5 per diem. Silver at London 57 3 16 pence per ounce; here bar silver is 130½ per ounce bid in greenbacks, 123½ bid in gold; silver coin 123¾ old.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and lower. Railroad bonds less active; changes in prices slight. State bonds dull; Tennessees lower. Stocks at this opening were firm and in some instances a fraction higher, but subsequently the advance was more than lost with the exception of coal shares, which were strong and higher. At the close the market was dull and lower. The features of the afternoon were Western Union, Lake Shore, Central, Lake Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. In Western Union business was much larger than usual and the stock rose from 72¾ to 73¾, but at the close it was depressed to 72¾; Illinois Central advanced from 60¼ to 65 and finally sold at 63¼. There was some covering of short contracts in this stock which assisted the rise; Lake Shore fell off from 54⅝ to 54 and closed at the latter figure. Transactions about 85,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 30,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,500 Michigan Central and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel..	73¾	N. J. Central.....	80½
Quicksilver.....	10	Rock Island.....	101½
Do. preferred....	25	Do. preferred....	107
Pacific Mail.....	32½	Do. preferred....	57½
Mariposa.....	9	Toledo & Wabash.	9
Do. preferred....	17	Do. Wayne.....	100½
Adams Express....	100½	Terre Haute.....	3½
Wells, Fargo Ex...	85	Do. preferred....	14
American Ex.....	53	Chicago & Alton..	99½
United States Ex..	52	Do. preferred....	109
New York Central.	112½	Ohio & Mississippi.	7½
Erie.....	9¼	Del. & Lack.....	75
Do. preferred....	17½	Atlantic & P. tel.	19½
Harlem.....	140	Missouri Pacific..	73
Do. preferred....	135	Atlantic & P. pref.	37
Michigan Central.	80½	Indiana Central..	24
Panama.....	122	Chic. & Quincy....	117½
Lake Shore.....	54	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19½
Illinois Central..	63¼	Union Pac. stock..	69½
Cleve. and Pitts..	90	Central Pac. bds..	100½
Northwestern.....	37½	Union Pac. bds....	103½
Do. preferred....	70½	Do. 1st mort. bds.	101½
C., C. C. & I.....	36	Do. S. F. bonds..	94

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.	118½	New 5's.....	114
5-20's, 1865.....	109½	New 4½'s.....	106¼
5-20's, 1865, new..	109½	10-40's, registered.	112
5-20's, 1867.....	110½	10-40's, coupons..	112¾
5-20's, 1868.....	114½	Currency 6's.....	121½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....	43	Virginia, old.....	39
Tennessee, new....	37	Missouri 6's.....	101½
Virginia, new.....	39		

LONDON, January 9, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. Consols 94 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do. 1867, 109; 10-40's, 109; new 5's, 109½. Railroad securities: New York Central 97½, Erie 8½; preferred 18.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 105 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

LONDON, January 9.—Refined petroleum 18s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Refined petroleum 51 francs.

CLEVELAND, January 9.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.....	2,382
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.....	1,634

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; high wines at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 36c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 32c; California grain bags 90c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Kirkpatrick 3 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 00; 1 ₱ cans $3 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 60c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BASTING—We reported recently that manufacturers had, since the rise in leather, been leading on this article and that an advance of 3c ₱ roll in all sizes up to sixteen inches might be expected. The advance has occurred, having gone into operation on the 18th inst. We quote the list of prices as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide.....	₱ 5	5 inches wide...	₱ 57
1¼ inch wide....	15	5½ inches wide...	63
2 inches wide...	21	6 inches wide...	69
2¼ inches wide..	27	7 inches wide...	81
3 inches wide...	33	8 inches wide...	93
3¼ inches wide..	39	9 inches wide...	1 17
4 inches wide...	45	12 inches wide...	1 41
4½ inches wide..	51	14 inches wide...	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent, as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl.....	₱1 50
No. 2 hurl.....	1 75
No. 3 hurl.....	2 00
No. 4 hurl.....	2 25
No. 5 hurl.....	2 50
No. 6 hurl.....	2 75
No. 3 carpet.....	3 25
No. 4 carpet.....	3 50
No. 5 carpet.....	3 75
No. 6 fancy parlor.....	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor.....	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy.)....	2 75@3 25
Hotel, Big Giant (extra heavy).....	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch.....	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms.....	1 25@1 50
Misses' brooms.....	2 00

BIBBS AND LEATHER—We give the following as the ruling quotations:

Leather			
Oak sole, country ₱ lb.....	₱	30@	31
Oak sole, city.....		29@	30
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid.....		28@	29
Red sole, Buenos Ayres light.....		26@	27
Red sole, Orinoco and Calca. hvy..		28@	29
Red sole, Orinoco and Calca. mid..		27@	28
Red sole, good damaged.....		25@	26
Hemlock sole.....		28@	30
Harness, city oak.....		34@	35
Harness, country.....		30@	32
Harness, city, common.....		28@	29
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot.....		17@	18
Fair skirting, ₱ lb.....		34@	36
Fair bridle, ₱ doz.....		54 00@56	0
Heil leather ₱ lb.....		30@	32
Plimsboard calf.....		20@21	2
Finished upper, ₱ foot.....		16@	2
Finished kips ₱ lb.....		30@	3

Hides.			
Green salted cows.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, light.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, heavy.....	8	@	8½
Green salted calf.....	12	@	13
Green salted kips.....			5½
Green butcher cows, light.....			6
Green butcher steers, heavy.....			7
Green butcher steers, heavy.....			10
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher cows.....			5
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4
Green salted cows.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, light.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, heavy.....	8	@	8½
Green salted calf.....	12	@	13
Green salted kips.....			5½
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher steers, heavy.....			7
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher cows.....			5
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4

Calf.			
Green salted cows.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, light.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, heavy.....	8	@	8½
Green salted calf.....	12	@	13
Green salted kips.....			5½
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher steers, heavy.....			7
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher cows.....			5
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4

Country Produce.			
Green salted cows.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, light.....	8	@	8½
Green salted steers, heavy.....	8	@	8½
Green salted calf.....	12	@	13
Green salted kips.....			5½
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher steers, heavy.....			7
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4
Green butcher steers, light.....			6
Green butcher cows.....			5
Green hides, ₱ lb.....			4

APPLES—The supply of choice apples is short of the demand, which causes the market to rule firm at an advance for extra, nice sound varieties. We quote as follows: Extra, unfrosted, $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; good ₱ 25@1 40; common definable at 75@90 c.

APPLE BUTTER—Is held at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30 ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush 3@4c; crooked 2@3c; inferior to medium green 4@5c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 2@3c per pound, as to quality; self-working 4@5c as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is scarce and in good demand. We quote as follows: Choice creamery rolls 28@30c; prime to choice solid-packed 25@26c; do roll 24@25c; choice dairy rolls 24@ 26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.; $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Ohio factory at 14@15c in round lots; jobbing at 15½@16c. New York cheese 16c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way. Young American 15½; nutmeg 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and prices unchanged. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ ₱ for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 33c.

DRIED FISH—Sales in small way at steady prices at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The market ranges from store as follows: Choice 23@ 25 ₱ dozen, and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@23c, and not fancied.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in whole sale lots; lower qualities in supply.

FURTHERS—In better supply, and prices range from 10c ₱ ₱ up to 15c. Dressed chickens sell for 12@13c ₱ ₱. The market is reported dull. We quote live turkeys at 75@ 81 00 each; dressed 12½@14c ₱ ₱. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ ₱; live chickens in coop 09@10c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 65@70c ₱ pair; dressed 12@ 14c ₱ ₱. Geese 70@80c each.

POTATOES—Prices are firm. We quote: Prime peachblows from store $1 30@1 60 ₱ bushel; lower grades $1 10@1 20.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

BACON—The receipts of bulkmeats foot up only 746 pieces and 24 tierces. We quote as follows: shoulders 8c ₱ ₱; short rib sides 9¼c; clear side 10@10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 13@13½c ₱ ₱, as to quality. Breakfast bacon continues easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14c. Beef tongues, per pair, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Following are the ruling quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 13½c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½c; ½ bbls 13½c; pails 13½c; ¼ tin pails 14½c; 5 tin pails 14½c; 5 lb do, 14½c; 3 lb do 14½c. Loaf lard 15½c.

LARD OIL—Market quiet at the following quotations: Extra winter strained 80@85c ₱ gal; No. 1, 70@75c; No. 2, 60@65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the advanced prices as to-day ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ₱ ₱; country do 7½@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

The market is reported firm at the following quotations:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio.....	25c	Standard A.....	13 c
Choice Rio.....	24c	Standard B.....	11½c
Prime Rio.....	23c	Light yellow.....	10½c
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—Yel. 3[illegible]	10c
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	C—yellow.....	9½@ 9¾c
Java.....	30@32c	Franklin, 15, 16 and 17	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.....	8½@10c
Rio, panels.....	28 c	Powdered.....	12½c
21 grain do.....	25 c	Crushed.....	12½c
Rio, in bulk.....	24½c	Powdered.....	12½c
Java, in panels.....	32 c	Granulated.....	12½c
Java, in bulk.....	30½c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Teas.		Cuba, ch. to fc.	40@50c
Young Hyson.....	60@90c	Prime.....	35@38c
Gunpowder.....	80@90	Syrups.	
Imperial.....	60@70	Ex. white drips..	60@65c
Japan.....	80@ 1	Sugar drips.....	55c
Oolong.....	75@ 1	Lower grades.....	40@50c
Young G'n'p'd	75@ 1	Spices.	
Sencheng.....	80@ 1	Pearl.....	3½@4 c
Spices (whole).		Pepper.....	20@22c
Cloves.....	25 c	Corn.....	12½@15c
Allspice.....	17 c	Chicago gloss.....	8 c
Cassia.....	20@21 c	Mustard.....	30@35c
Nutmegs.....	1 75	Rice.	
Pepper.....	20 c	Choice Carlina..	8½@7 c
		Louisiana.....	5½@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box..	₱ 4	Soda.	
B. B. Star, ₱ box..	5	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6
Gold do.....	5	Bi-carb, in 5-lb papers	6½
Extra olive do....	5	Saleratus.....	6 c
Dr. A. V. Lily, ₱ b	6	Star, full wt.'s.....	16 c
German mottled...	5	Candles.	
California, ₱ box..	4	Mould.....	11½c
		Star.....	12 c
		Adamantine.....	15 c
		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6
		Bi-carb, in 5-lb papers	6½
		Saleratus.....	6 c
		Star, full wt.'s.....	16 c
		Candles.	
		Mould.....	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring....	₱ 6 00
Mackerel.....	₱27 00	Labrador herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do.	3 00
Extra No. 1 large	12 50	Lake Herring, do.	2 50
No. 2 mess.....	12 50	Eels, ₱ ₱.....	6
Large No. 3.....	10 00	Scaled herring..	25c
No. 3 medium....	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ₱.....	12½
White fish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	35
Lake Trout.....	6 50	Scaled herring..	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is very quiet since the holidays, though there is a moderate demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $1 65 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates at 8@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 9@9c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 29c. Walnuts—Marbot 16c; Naples 14c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo box, $6 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We quote no change to note in prices. The market cannot be called active, still there is a moderate trade doing. We quote green peas 90c ₱ ₱ doz; 2s do raspberries 2s @2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, @2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, @2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

Business in the opening fortnightnes dull, presenting nothing new or important. For refined buyers refuse to pay the rates demanded and holders refuse to accept lower prices, contending that it is only a matter of time, and as many of them have been doing will easterly, they prefer to hold up to accepting lower figures. The price to home dealers is 27c for refined for immediate delivery, and 26c for futures. The Eastern markets continue very dull. Prices are nominal, favoring buyers, who refuse to take hold. We quote nominally as follows: New York spot 27c; no demand for futures; cases 22@23c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia the market is very dull; spot offered at 27c; cases 31@32c.

PARKERS, January 9, 5:50 P. M.—The crude oil market has shown more life to-day, with an appreciation in prices of 7½@10c. Conduit and United opened at $3 43¾, and advanced steadily throughout the morning to $3 53¾; then receded to $3 47½, and during the afternoon again advanced to $3 52½ bid, $3 53¾ asked, the present quotations. Shipment quiet at about 80 @ 90. No demand for Lima oil, held for the same prices as United and Conduit. Shipments from the lower district for the 8th inst. 13,800 barrels.

Later—$3 56 bid for Conduit and United. Conduit delivered for December 147,177 barrels; receipts for the same time 28,539 barrels.

OIL BARRELS—Price off 5c; city made sold at $1 03.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 9.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: "The markets opened at $3 43¾, at which there were but few sales; then 500 barrels sold at $3 43¾, and later the market advanced to $3 48¾; it drooped to $3 40¾, rallied and hung at $3 42½@3 45¾ throughout the afternoon, closing at $3 43 at 5 P. M. Nothing was done after six o'clock. Sales and receipts 3,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 9, closing 8.—The market is still lifeless but prices are held as before. We quote New York delivery: Crude in bulk 13½c; in barrels 18c; city naptha 15c in shipping order, refined in barrels for spot cases 32@34c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Market nominal; standard white 27c; crude 14c in bulk; 19½c in barrels; cases 31@32c.

PARKERS, January 9.—Market opened this morning firm with $3 43¾ bid for United certificates; it then advanced and is now firmly held at $3 47¼; not much inquiry for shipment; nominally $3 65.

TITUSVILLE, January 9.—Market quiet; nothing doing at the moment; Upper road offered at $3 55.

OIL CITY, January 9.—Market weak; large transactions at $3 46¾; immediate shipment $3 60.

BOTTSVILLE, January 9.—Nothing doing whatever; held about $4 57½.

TIDIOUTE, January 9.—Market quiet at $3 62½ @3 65.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 9.—Petroleum dull; crude 15½c; refined 27c; cases 32@33c; city naptha 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16½c; refined 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Refined petroleum 19 @20d; spirits do 13@13½d.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 9, 1877.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R		CHANGE IN 24 HOURS		DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo.....	8	4	+2	2	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati....	11	0	+0	4	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport.....	..	..	..	..	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis.....	3	0	+0	10	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville.....	9	1	+2	7	E.	Fair.
Omaha.....	..	..	..	..	S. E.	Hy. snow.
Shreveport.....	5	6	+0	2	S.	Clear.
St. Louis.....	10	11	—0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg.....	2	7	+0	5	S.	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Break-up at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 9, 1877.

The ice started to-day at noon, carrying away two model barges belonging to the Middleport Transportation Company. They are a total loss. One empty coke barge from Bellefont Furnace was badly broken, but will prove a total wreck. About sixty coalboats, barges and coal flats were carried away; fifty-six passed here. There are four loaded coalboats sunk between here and Ashland; are sunk at Hanging Rock and one at Riverton. The damage done at Riverton amounts to about $500 to incline and one barge. The Hanging Rock Coal Company loses one boat. The coke barges and boats at the different furnaces have sustained no damage up to the present time. The steamers lying at Ashland were very fortunate, except the Granite State, which was carried down to Bellefonte landing. The Fleetwood and the towboat Ætna are trying to pull her in the river. At the present time it is estimated the Ashland Coal Company will be damaged between $30,000 and $50,000. The ice at dark was very thin and scattering. Twenty boats are reported carried off at Portsmouth by the ice.

MIDDLEPORT, O., January 9, 1877.

River rising slowly. Ice still solid. Weather clear and freezing hard.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 9, 1877.

River 4 feet 10 inches and stationary. Weather fair; mercury 12 at 7 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 9, 1877.

River closed. Weather clear; mercury 19.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 9, 1877.

River closed with ice. Weather cloudy and cold.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather continues cold; freezing hard. The breakup has been postponed. The harbor in front of the city is again frozen over. The wearing prophets can groan again.

THE ice gorge in Green river is reported broken up.

THE Kanawha is now the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

WHAT'S wrong? We received no Cincinnati, Louisville or St. Louis papers yesterday.

OHARK Island, when the Mississippi river is ferryed, is 250 miles below Memphis.

ONE DOLLAR and fifty cents is offered a Memphis ice cotton to New Orleans.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. DARRAGH is in Memphis His steamers are tied up at Little Rock.

THE late storm of snow fell from eighteen to twenty inches thick all over the Cumberland Mountains.

BROOKS, of the Memphis *Appeal*, and Trask, of the *Avalanche*, are putting on airs because they are found to be nearer the last place Sir John Franklin was heard of yet.

THE Susie Silver and barge Rubicon are aground at Point Pleasant and nearly dry, but lying still and comfortable. It is good weather. Ice passes clear and works no injury to the river.

THE Times, from a Memphis paper, reads a little odd. The last trip of the White river steamer Ruth was a rough one on the crew, several of the roustters having had to be thrown into the ice and cars frost-bitten while working in the ice and snow between the mouth of White river and Duvall's bluff.

WALTER of Cairo writes: Now it is being learned that, while it is true that river business is the main support of the large number of boats, at lower rates, and under more economical management, the amount of the business is but a little off no more than has occasioned by the natural shrinkage of all branches of business during the hard times. If there had been as many new rivers opened up as there have been new railroads during the past ten years, the country into some hitherto inaccessible portion of the country. If there is no change in the near future, river business would astonish the world, and far outstrip the reported increase by railroads. It is understood that the railroad men are learning these facts fast, and their respect for the steamboat fraternity is rapidly on the increase.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: We were shown a chart containing a list of 900 thousand steamboat disasters on the Mississippi and tributaries, neatly executed with pen and ink by Mr. David A. Prosser, of 1,908 Franklin avenue. The names, dates and particulars of their destruction, are given. The chart is a valuable one for reference, and therefore would afford much pleasure to old-time steamboatmen to read. Mr. Prosser has taken considerable pains in its execution. It presents a very neat and legible appearance. Its dimensions are twenty inches wide and one hundred and twelve in length. A together, it is a wonderful production, and exhibits considerable evidence of labor. It is to be hoped it will be posted on matters relating to old time boating.

Steamboating in 1848.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following memorandum of the steamer Brilliant, one of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets, commanded by Captain R. J. Grace, will no doubt be read with interest by boatmen generally. Yours,

AN ADMIRER OF BOATING.

MEMORANDUM OF TRIP FROM PITTSBURGH TO CINCINNATI ON STEAMER BRILLIANT, CAPTAIN R. J. GRACE.

Left Pittsburgh wharf on Thursday, November 9th, 1848, at eleven A. M. Met steamers Dilligence and Michigan at White's ripple; Beaver, at Beaver shoals; passed America under way at Wellsburg.

November 10—Met American Star and Hail Columbia below Hockhocking river; passed Ringgold above Letart's rapids; at Gallipolis Graham's station; Monongahela, at Point Pleasant; Shenandoah at Guyandotte; Friendship at Sandy.

Boats in port at Cincinnati, November 11th, 1848—Wilkes, Graham, Pittsburgh, Ohio, Charlotte, Isaac Newton, New England No. 1, New England No. 2, Brooklyn, Germantown, Zachary Taylor, John Quincy Adams, Cincinnati, Glenwood, Fashion, John Hancock, North America, Thomas Jefferson, Governor Shelby, South America, Western Belle, Whirlwind, New Orleans, Fashion, Isaac Shelby, Sligo, Wisconsin, Alabama, Tuscarora, Martha Washington, J. R. Porter, Moro Castle, Webster (new), John Adams (new) and John R. Niles (new).

Boats lying at Fulton same date: General Lake, Atlantic, Wisconsin, Indiana, Grace Hammond and Childe Harold. Old and disabled boats: Meteor, Fort Wayne, Wing and Wing. Two stern wheel boats, Ben Franklin at Harkaway at mouth of Licking river. Swiss Boy in stock trade, Cincinnati.

Boats arrived from ports below, November 12th to 15th inclusive: Belle of the West, Bay State, Hope, Fell, Western Belle, Madison Belle, Oriental, Highlander, Consignee and Sarah Bladen.

The Cold Weather of 1836.

A correspondent of the Marietta *Register* furnishes the following: The present cold weather—now reminds me of the winter of 1836. I give you a few extracts from my diary of "linked sweetness" long drawn out for many years:

January 1, 1836.—Thermometer at zero; gust of snow.

January 9, 1856.—Sixteen degrees below zero.

January 12, 1856.—Heaviest snow storm occurred to-day known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Snow on the average to the depth of sixteen inches. Deacon Adams pronounces it the heaviest here for the last forty years; sidewalks blocked with snow and heavy gorges to be seen. Thermometer ranged from zero to eighteen below during the week. Sleighing fine.

January 15, 1856.—The snow heaviest since 1818, which at that time occurred February 23, and the depth of snow was twenty-four inches, followed by excessive cold weather. The thermometer stood on the 19th of that month at twenty-two below zero. Then it followed by a great flood. Snow now reported at Wheeling and Pittsburgh three feet.

January 30, 1857.—Thermometer ranged today from ten to fifteen degrees below zero. Snow has been unusually deep.

February 4, 1856.—Thermometer ten degrees below zero.

February 5, 1856.—This morning, by G. M. Woodbridge's thermometer, twenty degrees below zero. We have had six weeks' nice sleighing.

February 13, 1856.—Thermometer twelve degrees below zero.

February 22, 1856.—The Washington Guards celebrated Washington's Birthday on the ice on the Ohio river. In front of Wheeling, at corner, foot of Front street, in full dress parade, General Hildenman proclaimed a "Brown." Eleven steamers destroyed at Cincinnati to-day. Snow on the ground for nine consecutive weeks—river crossable for seven eight weeks.

February 28, 1856.—Ohio river commenced breaking up below the island at nine o'clock. Crowds of people flocked to the banks. Steamboat fever raging out in force in anticipation of speedy liberation. Bonfires on the banks.

March 8, 1856.—Seven steamers lying in the mouth of the Muskingum.

March 18, 1856.—moved to the depth of four inches. Thermometer at twelve degrees below zero at six o'

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 70, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 9, 1877.

Time.	Bar	Th't	Hum	Dir.	Miles per hour	Weath
7 A. M.	30.226	10	79	W.	5	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.170	15	61	S.	4	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.226	11	79	N E.	2	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.272 Highest thermom....15
Mean thermom.... 11.7 Lowest thermom.... 9

The Best Thing

To do with a cold or bad cough, is to get rid of it, for which purpose use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, for nearly half a century a popular Lung remedy. MWS&S

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers of the COMMERCIAL in the the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth wards adjacent to Fifth avenue, who have not recently been promptly served, will confer a favor by sending notice of the fact to this office. Owing to dissatisfaction a change of carriers will be made to-day.

Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society.

This society will meet in Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday, January 15th, and will continue in session two or three days. Essays and addresses on interesting horticultural topics, may be expected by prominent horticulturists from this and other States. Contributions of fruits are respectfully solicited, and tables will be furnished for their proper display during the session.

Mr. Murphy and the Ministers.

The committee appointed on behalf of the Ministerial Association to confer with Mr. Francis Murphy as to the best methods of gathering into the churches those who have been redeemed from drunkenness and are disposed to lead Christian lives, had a conference with the "temperance apostle" yesterday, and found him not only willing and ready for the conference, but quite grateful for the sympathy which the association had expressed for Mr. Murphy and those engaged with him. It was arranged to meet the ministers this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street.

Slight Fires.

The alarm from box 234 at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire at the residence of Mr. Robert Pitcairn on Ellsworth avenue. The floors in the dining room was somewhat dan aged.

The alarm from box 85 at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon was caused by the overflow of a still at the American Oil Works. The loss in both instances was small.

The alarm from box 145, at eleven o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a small frame smoke house on Josephine, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, South Side. The loss is small.

Literary Entertainment.

On last Tuesday evening, the Union Literary Society, of Lock No. 4, Washington county, Pa., gave their annual exhibition, in the school house at that place. The occasion was the second anniversary of the organization of the society, and a very enjoyable affair it was. It had been upon the tapis for some time and a deep interest in the matter had accordingly been awakened throughout the community. As a consequence, the audience that assembled at the appointed time was very large, filling the house to overflowing; yet the most admirable order was maintained—a circumstance which, taken in connection with the liberal tokens of approval bestowed, bore evidence to the complete satisfaction and delight of all present.

The programme embraced, in addition to selections and productions of the usual character, several rich and lively dialogues and appropriate pieces of vocal music. The strictly literary part was as follows:

Salutatory.....A. J. Case.
Essay..."Thoroughness"...John C. C. McKee.
Reading..."Sometime"...Miss Agnes McKean.
Recitation.....Leedie Yacob Strauss."
Joseph Ryan.
Reading.....The Newsboy's Debt,"
Lillie Johnston.
Essay..."Literary Influence"...C. B. Copeland.
Recitation..."Charcoal Man"...R. A. McKean.
Reading.....One Day Solitary,"
Miss L. B. Speakman.
Recitation.....Duties of American Citizens,"
J. S. McKean.
Recitation.....Edinburg after Flodden,"
D. D. Wilson.
Reading.....The Old Sergeant,"
Miss Belle McGowan.
Essay.....Sunbeams and Shadows,"
Miss M. E. McClure.
Recitation.....Katie Lee and Willie Gray,"
Ida Speakman.
Recitation..Beckie Smith and Johnny May,"
Minna Lomas.
Recitation.....Spatibed or Benedek Arbeity Thomas McGowan.
Oration, "Who but a Fool would say there is no God".....John Ryan.

To say that this long programme, there were no failures or blunders, and that all did themselves credit, is to accord less than the due measure of praise. But there was little opportunity for discrimination in favor of any of the performers, except in the case of the younger ones, who entered with more earnestness into the spirit of the affair and so rendered greater praise. This was especially true of the twelve little folks who took part in the "Gymnastic Song," which was given with such zest and grace as to delight quite win the feelings of the entire audience.

As a whole, the entertainment should be a source of pride to the Union, and the meeting may well congratulate themselves on the marked advancement they have made towards efficiency in their work. The society is a live one, zealous and devoted, and merits a long and prosperous career and the continued support of the citizens of the community in which it is located.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER.

His Arrival in the City Yesterday.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President elect of the United States, arrived in the city yesterday on the Pacific Express from the East. Mr. Wheeler is on a trip West, but stopped in Pittsburgh to pay a social visit to his cousin, Dr. Alfred Wheeler, one of the editors of the Christian *Advocate*. The coming of the distinguished gentleman was known to but few persons, Mr. Wheeler of the *Advocate* having been notified only in the morning by telegram. The Vice President was met at the depot by his cousin, one of the Secretaries of the Republican County Executive Committee and two reporters. Mr. Wheeler looks the picture of health, and said he had greatly enjoyed his daylight trip from Altoona. He is on a pleasure trip West and will stay over to-day at the residence of his relative near Oakland, in the Fourteenth ward. He desired privacy, and while he would be glad to meet all personal and political friends he declined any public reception.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Mr. Murphy to Remain at the Fifth Avenue Church—Addresses Last Evening.

The audience which assembled in the Fifth avenue M. P. Church, last evening, was no exception to the rule of large audiences which have assembled each night for the past five weeks at these meetings.

The large number of meetings which are held in the interest of the cause in the various churches throughout the two cities nightly does not seem to diminish the attendance at the Fifth avenue church, which has become to be recognized as the headquarters.

Mr. Murphy made the announcement in the morning prayer meeting yesterday that he would be compelled to discontinue his visits to other meetings, as he found that the extra exertion occasioned by this action required more of his strength than he was able to give.

Joseph R. Hunter said every man who signed the pledge should become a missionary in this work. Men would admire the zeal thus manifested, and thus be influenced to sign the pledge. Men who have signed the pledge, he urged, should use every endeavor to find employment, for it depended largely upon this whether men would be able to keep their pledge, as idleness was the handmaid of vice. The tempter was standing before every man who had signed the pledge, but if we fall, there will be less hope in the future for every man so doing. He hoped that every man would be able to keep his pledge.

Mr. Timmony thought that nine tenths of the crime and misery in this country was caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. He thought that persons who could do the temperance cause no good should do it no harm.

Mr. Lewis, an Englishman, said he had lost his situation through the instrumentality of King Alcohol, everytime he got one. King Alcohol had "treated" him around through the saloons at a lively rate. (Laughter.) He had signed the pledge and hoped that he would have no more trouble in this direction.

John McCombs said that he had been drinking for five years, but since he had signed the pledge he was happy and saving his money instead of giving it to the saloon keepers.

Mr. Lemon said: "You see before you an old drunkard of twenty years' standing; for twelve years of that time I have been nothing more than a walking distillery." He had a home once, but had hope now and deserved none. He determined to sign the pledge, and if he died by the act, die it should be.

George Hall and others made short addresses. Quite a large number of signatures were obtained to the pledge.

Meetings were held in the following churches in the two cities: Fifth avenue M. E. Church; Smithfield M. E. Church; U. P. Church, Wylie avenue; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue; Presbyterian Church, Temperanceville; Arch street M. E. Church, and North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny; Butler street and Emory M. E. Churches.

On Friday evening next Mr. Murphy will attend the meetings at the M. E. and Presbyterian Churches in East Liberty. Hereafter he will confine himself exclusively to the meetings at the Fifth avenue M. P. Church.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Meeting Last Night—Joint Session for the Election of City Officers—An Attempt to Defeat the Caucus Nomination for City Engineer—It Proves a Failure—Standing Committees, &c., &c.

A meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night, the principal business to be transacted being the election of city officers. As is usual on such occasions, the lobbies were crowded with eager and excited people, and the interest was greatly increased by the report that the friends of City Engineer Davis, who was defeated in caucus by Mr. W. N. McDowell, intended to run Mr. D. against the regular nominee. A report of the proceedings will be found below:

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order by President Patterson at eight P. M.

The credentials of Messrs. James P. Speer, of the First ward, and Chas. Hartman, of the Eleventh ward, were presented, and the gentlemen were qualified and took their seats.

Under the call of wards, Mr. Drum presented the report of Viewers on Harrison street, and, on account of dissatisfaction among the property owners, moved that Council reconsider its action in the matter of approval of the report. The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Chambers, from the Thirteenth ward, presented a petition from citizens on the Troy Hill road, asking that they might get the money awarded them as damages for that improvement. Referred to the Finance Committee.

President Patterson announced the appointment of Roland White, Jr., as Page, for 1877.

The members, at this stage, proceeded to the Common Council chamber to go into joint session, at the conclusion of which they returned, when the Chair announced the standing committees as follows, after which the Council adjourned:

COMMITTEES.

Finance—S. C., *Slack, Voegtly, Callery, Drum, Eberhardt, J. P. Speer; C. C., Armstrong, Kerr, Snaman, Mercer, Orr, Johnston, Malley.

Streets and Sewers—S. C., *Voegtly, Cochran, Hartman, Kreiling, W. W. Speer, Chambers; C. C., McGuire, Allston, Buente, Smith, Kerr, Blair, Born.

Water—S. C., *Callery, Lindsay, Drum, Sweeney, Brown, McVicker; S. C., Swindell, McGuire, Parkhill, Kredel, Seiling, Allston, Walker.

City Property—S. C., Chambers, Slack, Woolsey, Lindsay, Biber, J. P. Speer; C. C., *Armstrong, Blair, Geasler, Swindell, Wehner, Mattern, Long.

Fire Department—McKelvy, Cochran, Eberhardt, Seiler, Hartman, J. P. Speer, C. C., *McGuire, Long, Walker, Orr, Swindell, Blair, Gregg.

Police—S. C., *Wilhelm, McKelvey, McVicker, W. W. Speer, Biber, Brown; C. C., Eatman, Gregg, Beck, Weish, Kerr, Hughes, Steffen.

Wharves and Landings—S. C., Sweeney, Onslaer, W. W. Speer, McVicker, Letzkus; S. C., *Walker, Feck, Lawrence, Geasler, Malley, McCarty, Parkhill.

Surveys—S. C., *Cochran, Lindsay, Sweeney, Biber, Letzkus, Onslaer; C. C., Blair, Hughes, Armstrong, Smith, Beck, Kredel, Johnston.

Gas—S. C., Wilhelm, Woolsey, Drum, Welsh, Brown, Letzkus; C. C., *Kredel, Johnston, Allston, McCarty, Lawrence, Malley, Armstrong.

Markets—S. C., Woolsey, Welte, Beilstein, McVicker, Brown, W. W. Speer; C. C., *Parkhill, Mattern, Born, Seiling, Walker, Smith, Geasler.

Street Railroads—S. C., Kreiling, Callery, Hartman, Lindsay, Sweeney, Letzkus; C. C., *Snaman, Malley, Haarlender, Welch, Geasler, Beck, Mercer.

Railroads—S. C., Chambers, Biber, Onslaer, Rea, Eberhardt. C. C., Long, Fairman, Orr, Steffen, Mattern, Fleck, Born.

Printing—S. C., McKelvy, Kreiling, Woolsey, Lindsay, Wilhelm, Biber, C. C., *Allston, Parkhill, Hughes, Mercer, Welsh, Mattern, Malley.

Ordinances—Callery, McKelvy, Eberhardt, Welte, Rea. C. C., *Seiling, Smith, Fleck, Steffen, Wehner, Haarlender.

Poor Farm—S. C., Biber, Onslaer, McVicker, Beilstein, Letzkus. C. C., *Beck, Allston Buente, Haarlender, Wehner, Armstrong, Walker.

Public Parks—S. C., *McKelvey, Callery, Slack, Voegtly, J. P. Speer, Beilstein. C. C., Swindell, Long, Gregg, Kredel, Snaman, Kerr, Born.

Appeals—S. C., *Hartman, Kreiling, Drum, Chambers, Rea. C. C., Hughes, Fleck, Buente, Welsh, Wehner, Gregg.

Wooden Buildings—S. C., Kreiling, Eberhardt, Sweeney, Rea, Onsiaer. C. C., *Long, Johnston, Steffen, Fairman, Lawrence, Haarlender, Geasler.

Health—S. C., Cochran, Wilhelm, Chambers, Welte, Beilstein, W. W. Speer. C. C., *Orr, Fairman, Mercer, McGuire, McCarty, Seiling, Buente.

Auditing—S. C., *Woolsey, Chambers. C. C., Lawrence, Snaman, McCarty.

*Chairman.

NOTE—The Presidents of Councils, by ordinance, are members of all committees.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at eight P. M., President Hunter in the chair.

The following resolution and petition were presented:

Mr. Walker offered a resolution declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. Biber and Work, of the Sixth ward, by reason of the division of the ward, and requesting the Mayor to order an election to fill one of the vacancies, the other being filled by Mr. Malley. Adopted.

Mr. Parkhill—A petition from rivermen for the removal of the bar near the landing below the Hand Street bridge. Referred.

Council here went into joint session with the other branch for the purpose of electing city officers.

At the close of the joint session Common Council resumed business, when the Chair announced the standing committees, which are published above.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

The members of the Select branch came into the Common Council chamber, where a joint session was organized with President Patterson in the chair.

The Chair stated that the joint session was convened for the election of city officers to serve until April 1, 1878.

The caucus nominees were then nominated by Mr. Voegtly in the order in which they occurred in the list published last week, and were severally elected by acclamation, without opposition, with the exception here noted:

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

For City Engineer Mr. Voegtly nominated Mr. W. N. McDowell, and Mr. McKelvey nominated Mr. Charles S. Davis, when the nominations closed.

HUNTER DESERTS THE KICKERS.

Mr. Hunter said that if it was the intention to bolt the caucus nomination he was opposed to such action. He had, since the caucus was held, signed a paper in favor of the election of Mr. Davis, who was defeated in caucus by Mr. McDowell, but he had done so while laboring under the impression that Mr. McDowell was incompetent. Parties in the interest of Mr. McDowell had since come to him and he had told them that if it could be shown that Mr. McDowell was a first class engineer he would support him. He had been furnished with the most satisfactory evidence of the gentleman's qualifications for the office of City Engineer, and was this was done he desired to withdraw his name from the Davis paper. He hoped the members would not bolt the caucus, as it would establish a bad precedent. Mr. Drum knew all about the candidacy of Mr. McDowell, and could explain it better than he (the speaker) could. He held in his hand, however, a document that would set at rest all doubts as to Mr. McDowell's competency.

Mr. Kerr—This is rather late in the day to produce documents.

Mr. Hunter—Mr. Drum can explain the situation better than I.

Mr. Orr—We don't want to hear anything from Mr. Drum. He is a candidate for Mayor, and is co-operating with the Pittsburgh ring to serve his own purposes. We won't be bulldozed.

MR. DRUM EXPLAINS.

Mr. Drum thanked the gentleman for volunteering him as a candidate for Mayor, as there were doubtless many present who were not aware of the fact. He then went on to explain his position in respect to the City Engineer question. The same evidence that could be produced that the people didn't want Mr. Davis continued in the office was, that he was defeated by a man who was in the field only three days before the caucus. The Pittsburgh ring, as far as the speaker was aware, had nothing to do with the matter. The movement against Mr. Davis was made by the citizens of Allegheny, through their representatives in Council. All he (Mr. Drum) had to do with it was this: He had been appealed to by many good citizens to support for the office some competent engineer. Several candidates had been proposed, and it was not until after a thorough investigation that he had decided to support Mr. McDowell, who he had found to be eminently qualified for the position. Who are the men that are trying to break the caucus? They are a number of the contractors of the city, who should there be a change in the office of City Engineer, are afraid of developements like the Howard street affair. (Applause in the lobby.) Mr. Davis cannot stand on his record as an engineer.

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," ETC."

Mr. Johnson concurred in the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him, and would add, that if it was proposed to break the caucus in the case of Mr. Davis, let it be broken along the whole line. If it is fair to bolt in the case of City Engineer it is equally fair to do so with respect to all the other offices. The speaker had taken part in the caucus proceedings, and several of his best friends had been defeated there. If the evil influences of the Pittsburgh ring had contributed to defeat Mr. Davis, they may have extended further and defeated other candidates.

Mr. Lindsey said he had known Mr. McDowell for many years, and he could heartily indorse him. It seemed that Mr. Davis and his friends thought nobody had a right to offer himself as a candidate for Mr. D.'s place.

Mr. Snaman read a number of papers endorsing Mr. McDowell as a competent engineer.

THE TROUBLE ENDS.

Mr. McKelvey said he had nothing to say as to the qualifications of Mr. McDowell. He knew nothing about him. He came here a stranger to the members of Allegheny Councils and electioneered for the office of City Engineer, and it was not strange that in any of them should hesitate about giving him so important an office. Mr. Davis has proved a competent and faithful officer, and the abusive language indulged in against him on the part of several members was uncalled for. The instruction that Mr. Davis was responsible for the Howard street wall trouble was not warranted by the facts. Carlisle, his subordinate, had charge of that work, and as soon as Mr. Davis was made aware of his bad conduct he discharged him. After defending the rights of members to act independently, regardless of caucuses, the speaker said that in order to prevent any further trouble he would withdraw the name of Mr. Davis.

Mr. McDowell was then elected by acclamation, as were also the remaining of the candidates nominated by the caucus, after which the joint session adjourned.

BANK ELECTIONS.

Meetings of Stockholders—Directors Chosen.

The stockholders of many of our banks held their annual meeting yesterday for the purpose of electing directors for the current year. The results of those elections, as far as learned by our reporters, are given below:

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST NATIONAL—James Laughlin, Alexander Nimick, Jacob Painter, John Wilson, Charles S. Wainwright, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Wightman, William H. Ewing, James S. McCord.

SECOND NATIONAL—George S. Head, G. N. Hoffstot, John Heath, William Cooper, George E. Nieman, Franklin Osburn, George H. Dauler, John Hays, James P. Brewer.

THIRD NATIONAL—Wm. E. Schmertz, Charles Meyran, Geo. D. McGrew, Peter Keil, Charles F. Wells, Henry Dallemeyer, John Daub, A. C. Dravo, John M. Kennedy.

FOURTH NATIONAL—Thomas Donnelly, Thomas Smith, James Bailey, N. J. Bigley, D. H. Toomy, John M. Horner, F. T. Plunkett, S. C. McCandless, Jacob Porter.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL—Barclay Preston, John W. Chalfant, Augustus E. W. Painter, Benj. F. Jones, James I. Bennett, Geo. W. Hailman, Richard C. Gray, David Eberly, J. S. Negley, Alex. McClintock, Robert Sullivan Johnston.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL—W. Walker, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter, Samuel Georges, John Marshall, Joseph Walton, Charles Arbuckle.

UNION NATIONAL—J. R. McCune, John Wilson, Wm. Barker, Jr., Addison Lysle, Charles Aspinall, A. Ramsey, Wm. Culbertson, Joseph Horne, Jared M. Brush.

M. AND M. NATIONAL—Wm. Rea, Isaac Jones, Wilson Cunningham, Henry Lloyd, David A. Stewart, John Scott, Stewart McKee, Wm. Stewart, Henry B. Hays.

MECHANICS NATIONAT—Wm. B. Holmes, James S. Atterbury, Wm. Carr, Alexander Gordon, Henry Hays, A. U. Howard, John Orr, Philip Reymer, W. H. Smith.

CITIZENS NATIONAL—George A. Berry, William S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gumbert, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alexander Reynolds, John S. Willock.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL—John H. Shoenberger, David McCandless, Mark W. Watson, Thomas M. Howe, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., William Means, Frank S. Bissell, John H. Dalzell, Calvin Wells, C. B. Herron, James P. Hanna, H. S. McKee, N. B Hogg.

GERMAN NATIONAL—A. Groetzinger, John F. Havekote, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Seiberi, Peter Habermann, William F. Lang, E. Frauenheim, J. B. Hill.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William Pickersgill, Jr., Daniel D. Allison, S. B. W. Gill, Samuel S. Brown, Henry W. Patterson, J. T. Colvin, James Wilkinson.

IRON CITY NATIONAL—Richard Hays, Andrew D. Smith, James Herdman, Henry Irwin, Alexander M. Byers, Daniel Kaine, Daniel Euwer, Wm. W. Speer, John A. Colwell, Samuel Lindsay, Jr., J. D. Layng, P. H. Miller, J. B. D. Meeds.

ARTISANS—Wm. H. Smith, John Dunlap, James P. Barr, F. M. Hutchinson, Jas. McGinnis, Joseph T. Colvin, Louis Giesenkamp, Thos. H. Lane, W. S. Jackson.

MASONIC—Charles W. Batchelor, G. C. Shidle, Wm. Scott, W. F. Lang, Ralph Bagaley, J. J. Lawrence, Robert Pitcairn, Alfred Slack, A. French, Jos. Heath, Alex. W. Rook, Edwin A. Myers, George W. Rankin.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL—Wm. G. Johnston, Wm. Douglass, James Shidle, James McKay, M. McClelland, R. Boggs, Joseph Shallenberger, Edwin Bindley, S. M. Fulton, Thos. J. G. Callagher.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL—J. W. Cook, R. W. Mackey, D. R. Galway, R. E. Smyth, John Caldwell, B. H. Rubie, W. B. Hays, Jr., Joshua Rhodes, C. C. Hussey.

CITY SAVINGS—Dominic Rumeen, Jas. Callery, Terrance Campbell, Patrick Kane, Thomas Rourke, J. S. Adams, J. W. Carnahan, James Phelan, John Rogers, James B. Dodge, Charles Magino, John J. Pettit, James Curran.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL—E. P. Jones, Andrew Burns, Joseph A. Stone, C. W. Hubbard, W. C. Friend, J. P. Kauffman, J. T. Colvin, W. J. Ruch, George Wamhoff.

MARINE NATIONAL—W. H. Everson, B. F. Wilson, D. W. C. Bidwell, William Frances, Andrew Fulton, Henry B. Hays, Jacob Klee, E. A. Montooth, L. Osgood, W. W. O'Neil, John O. Phillips, Ithamar D. Rieber, J. B. Reading.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS—J. T. Stockdale, A. C. Patterson, S. D. Karns, U. R. Hamilton, L. C. Pershing, Simon Marks, C. L. Pershing, C. Dolbrick, J. D. Davidson.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. M. Armor, Chas. F. Schwarz, Chr. Beckert, Dan'l Kinzer, F. D. Geist, H. E. White, F. E. Schenck, Nic. Foerge, Sr., Jacob Keebler.

DIAMOND NATIONAL—Abraham Garrison, Wm. Robinson, T. Robinson, Simon Brahm, A. H. Miller, Jas. Nimick, J. W. Carnahan, Adams Getty, A. M. Cavitt.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY—Abraham Garrison, Edward Gregg, Wm. M. Lyon, John Scott, A. E. W. Painter, James A. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Morrison, Wm. Rea, Chas. J. Clarke.

SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS—Geo. Trautman, Alex. McLean, James Kerr, Jenkins Jones, Martin Briggs, Geo. L. Fischer, Charles Schwarm, Washington Beck, J. K. P. Duff, Dennis Doran, John Arras, Philip Hoerr, John N. Jarrett.

ALLEGHENY.

GIRARD SAVINGES—President, W. W. Martin; Vice President, Wm. H. Kirkpatrick; Directors, Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, M. B. Suydam, J. Palmer O'Neil, J. A. Courtney, Simon Marks, Hugh McDonald, Dr. A. W. Crawford, David Richey, C. P. Whiston, F. Gwinner, Geo. W. Stevenson.

FIRST NATIONAL—T. H. Nevin, C. C. Boyle, Arthur Hobson, John Thompson, Wm. Richardson, James McCleave, Thomas B. Orr, Geo. W. Cochran, Edward Grostzinger.

SECOND NATIONAL—James Lockhart, James Graham, A. M. Marshall, A. Clendinning, J. Groetzinger, Wm. Ralston, A. Alston.

THIRD NATIONAL—Johnathon Gallagher, John Dean, Henry Cordier, John Kirkpatrick, John Megraw, N. H. Voegtly, Addison Lysle, James Morgan, H. S. Fleming.

GERMAN NATIONAL—Adam Wiese, Leonard Walter, Sr., Damas Lutz, Jos. Lautner, C. W. Anschutz, Alex. Holstein, Hermann Langhans, John H. Lotz, George Schmidt.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Chanfrau gave his admirable impersonation of *Kit Redding*, in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," to a large audience last evening. This play, as has been already stated, is a purely American production, all the characters being distinctive types of people who were to have been met in the Southwest when all travel was by river, and when the scenes depicted were of ordinary occurrence. Mr. Chanfrau met the original from which *Kit* was patterned, on one of his journeys down the Mississippi before the war, while the *Judge* and the *Major* were also drawn from life. By the way, the characters have seldom been better impersonated than by Messrs. Stockwell and Dean.

"Kit" will be presented this evening, and at each entertainment during the remainder of the week.

Next on the list of stars is Miss Charlotte Thompson, a charming actress, who will appear next week in one of her favorite *roles*. She has a host of admirers in this city, who will be pleased to see her again.

Library Hall.

A moderate audience was present at the second performance of the Bishops, Yeamans *et al.*, at Library Hall last evening. There was a fair amount of applause at the comic acting and variety performance of the evening, most of which is of a character to address itself to the upper tiers rather than to the severer tastes of the parquette and dress circle. As a contemporary says, Brewster is a good ventriloquist, and Mr. Bishop and his three sons good comic actors, and some of the Yeaman sisters displays fine vocal powers in the operatic selection at the opening of the piece. Those who want a light evening's amusement will spend their time and money to fair advantage by going to Library Hall this week—provided they indulge no very high expectations. "Spitinters" will be repeated this evening and for the rest of the week.

"Forbidden Fruit."

Next week, at Library Hall, the Boucicault comedy company will produce Dion Boucicault's latest adaptation from the French, bearing the above title. It treats of first life, and is rather highly spiced, yet contains a good moral lesson. It has been highly successful wherever produced, having had an extended "run" in New York some months ago. The comedy company is said to be a well selected and thoroughly drilled organization.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm, Price, 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—Interesting Statistics.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held last evening, Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The resignation of Joseph Kimmel, member from the St. Clair district, Twenty-seventh ward, was presented and accepted.

New members were admitted as follows: Jenkin Jones, St. Clair district, Twenty seventh ward; James F. Kennedy, Knox district, Thirtieth ward, and J. B. Hill, Springfield district, Twelfth ward.

The communication from the Twelfth ward board, relative to the smallpox, as already published in the COMMERCIAL, was read and accepted.

The Secretary reported warrants drawn since last meeting, $30,468 06.

The principal of the High School reported for December 518 pupils enrolled. Since last meeting pupils holding card numbers 390, 391 and 392 had passed examination for the commercial department.

The reports were accepted and the pupils referred to were admitted to the High School.

The Finance Committee reported Balance December 12, 1876.....$107,077 99
Received State appropriation.. 15,000 00
Warrants paid since December 12.....$122,077 99 92,272 97
Balance on hand.....$ 29,809 02

Several committees reported a number of bills approved, which were ordered to be paid.

The report of the Principal of the High School on the result of the preliminary examination for High School classes of the several ward schools was read and approved. It shows that 579 pupils were examined in geography, reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing, and 439 made 40 per cent. or more in each study, and not less than 65 per cent. of average in all.

Superintendent Luckey made the following report for the month of December:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Department.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Principals	33	6	39
Grammar Department	4	80	84
Medium Department	...	190	190
Primary Department	1	190	191
High School	13	7	20
Music	6	...	6
Total	57	378	435

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Department.	Enrolled. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average. Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary	5,487	5,698	11,185	4,492	4,033	8,539
Medium	2,612	1,998	4,610	1,745	1,703	3,448
Grammar	1,339	1,561	2,900	1,215	1,379	2,594
High	251	261	512	232	238	470
Total	9,089	8,852	17,941	7,684	7,353	15,042

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of attendance in any room	100
Number of pupils not absent during the month	6,229
Number of visits by Directors	400
Number of visits by parents and others	982
Number of rooms visited by Superintendent	26
Number of new scholars admitted	2,281
Number of corporal punishments	348
Number of days school was open	16
Increase on last month's enrollment	436
Increase on last month's average	566
Increase of enrollment over corresponding time last year	768
Increase of average attendance over corresponding time last year	285

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Male teachers employed	34
Female teachers employed	42
Total	76

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

	Enrolled. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average. Males.	Females.	Total.
Regular evening schools	2,149	399	2,548	1,367	272	1,639
Supplemental evening schools	140	6	146	94	3	97
Total	2,289	405	2,694	1,461	275	1,736

Representatives from nearly all of the sub-districts reported in favor of the proposed act of assembly changing the time of organization of the ward boards from January till June.

On motion the bill was approved and the Committee on Legislation was requested to have it enacted as soon as possible.

Messrs. Finnerty, Evans, Craig, Burtland Buckley were appointed a committee to visit the High School.

Mr. Taylor, from the Colfax district, asked, on behalf of the Board which he represented, that the limit of night school scholars for which a teacher may be employed be made ten.

On motion the rules were suspended and it was decided to allow $30 for one teacher in Colfax district for night school, provided there be not less than ten scholars.

Messrs. Nicholson, Miller and Wilson were appointed a committee to look out for rooms suitable for the Board and its offices.

Adjourned.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT

Moneys Paid and Bonds Issued Under It.

Below we present a statement of the amounts paid and the bonds issued under the Penn Avenue act:

Streets.	Paid.	Bonds Issued.
Penn avenue, W. E.	$ 81,825 96	$ 60,000
Penn avenue, E. E.	132,816 25	97,500
Frankstown avenue	24,264 86	60,000
Center avenue	5,009 24	5,000
Taylor street	6,225 89	12,500
Wyandidde street	9,433 66	9,000
Union street	9,222 41	11,500
Ella street	6,390 87	12,000
Main, No. 1	7,413 29	12,000
Neville street	12,727 27	25,000
Collins avenue	6,353 09	20,000
Lane street	22,304 40	56,700
Pearl street	6,903 82	19,100
Stanton avenue	15,963 84	35,100
Butler street	19,681 54	144,000
Main street, No. 2	2,165 26	36,400
Oxford street	4,892 38	124,800
Ellsworth avenue	12,851 98	160,000
Fifth avenue	5,381 65	510,000
Hiland avenue, No. 2	5,161 20	50,000
Shady Lane and Walnut street	...	66,500
Second avenue	...	588,000
Wylie avenue	...	116,100
Hiland avenue, No. 1	...	170,000
Forbes street, No. 1	...	525,100
Forbes street, No. 2	...	54,000
Brownsville and Washington avenues	...	313,000
Webb, Wadsworth, Boston and Emmett streets	...	180,000
Carson, Main and Chestnut streets	...	151,100
Liberty avenue	...	238,000
Thirty-third street	...	70,000
Thirty third street	...	130,000
Lincoln avenue	...	172,300
Total	$874,121 38	$5,028,800

AMOUNT PAID EACH YEAR.

1872	$103,242 18
1873	85,047 18
1874	90,452 92
1875	48,618 01
1876	46,730 80
Total	$374,121 38

THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—The Penitentiary Question—The Murphy Movement.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society occurred yesterday morning, Rev. J. L. Milligan in the Chair.

The routine business of reports in regard to visits to the jail and Penitentiary were made by the several committees, in which the crowded condition of the latter institution was referred to.

It was thought that five hundred inmates was enough for good financial and disciplinary control in the Penitentiary. The necessities of increased prison capacity was discussed but no recommendation made. The detention of young boys amid old criminals in the county jail was referred to as an evil to be deplored and corrected.

S. L. Fullwood was elected a member of the Prison Society and placed on the committee with Mr. Joseph Spencer to visit the jail on Sabbaths.

The work of Mr. Murphy was commended as follows:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is a prolific source of crime and crowds our prisons with many who are more unfortunate in the associations than criminal in the instincts.

Resolved, That we recognize the wonderful success of Mr. Murphy in his efforts to reform drunkards and bring liquor sellers to thoughtfulness as a movement for which we are profoundly thankful and believe it will tell forcibly in the stoppage of crime in our city and vicinity.

THE CENTRAL BOARD.

A Place of Meeting Wanted—How Rent Can be Saved.

It will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Central Board of Education, that a committee was appointed to procure more suitable rooms for the ensuing year. The lease of the rooms now occupied expires April 1st next and more space being required now and better quarters are to be sought for. We respectfully suggest to the committee that City Hall, on Smithfield street, was erected, at a cost of about three-quarters of a million of dollars for the accommodation of city officers and of the public and that, there being ample space in that building unoccupied, the Committee on City Property should be consulted in the matter. There being room in the public building for the officers of the Educational Department the public will not be satisfied with the payment of rent elsewhere. The Board of Health and the Fire Department could with as much reason rent separate offices, and the inquiry might well be raised, what was City Hall built for? The office of the Board of Guardians of the Poor could also be accommodated in City Hall and add to the saving of taxpayers.

THE citizens of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, will hold a meeting this evening to protest against the use of the Reform School property as an intermediate prison. The principal ground of opposition is that the occupation of the building by a large number of prisoners may produce an epidemic.

A. O. U. W.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Pennsylvania convened in Schiller Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Liberty street, in this city, yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

Morning Session.

The roll of officers was called, the following named being present:

G. M. W., J. H. Lenhart; G. F., Elliott Harvey, G. Recorder, J. M. McNair; G. Receiver, W. W. Logan; G. G., E. G. Wright.

The P. G. M. W., G. O., and G. W. being absent, the G. M. W. appointed *pro tem.* officers to fill the vacancies.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last annual session was dispensed with.

The G. M. W. appointed the following committees:

On Credentials—Charles F. Nahnmacher, H. P. G. Carns and James Commerford.

On Election Returns—John B